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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt and City of Manchester at this Port, and of the North American at Quebec.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship, *Vanderbilt*, on the 3rd August, from Southampton, with three days' later from Europe, arrived here at four o'clock, p.m., Saturday, Aug. 13.

Steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool, Aug. 31.

The *Hungarian* arrived at Liverpool Monday, evening, Aug. 1.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Peace and the Italian Question—France and England—War Correspondents—American Affairs in Italy—An American Invention abroad—The Hungarian Question—Szemere and Kossuth—M. Felix Belly and the American Press.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y Times.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The Peace and the Italian Question continue to be the leading topics of conversation and of discussion in the Press. The conviction gains ground, that the peace was a good thing for France and for Europe, but that the condition of Italy has not been very greatly improved by the war. Indeed, many regard Austria as the substantial gainer, inasmuch as she has now a recognised legal position in Italy, and a conceded right to intervene in Italian affairs, whereas before the war she could only rely upon her secret treaties, her family alliances, and the illegitimate influence which in various ways she had pushed so far. She now, as mistress of Venetia, has a recognised voice and vote in the affairs of the Italian Confederation, and she will never lack the means of making that influence preponderate over the smaller States, whenever it shall be worth her while. This is the view taken by the warmest, and perhaps least reasonable, friends of Italy; and is the natural reaction from the extravagant expectations which they formed at the commencement of the war. They relied upon what they style the "promises" of Napoleon, that Italy should be made free "from the Alps to the Adriatic"—forgetting that this phrase was introduced merely as a menace to Austria, and that it can scarcely be held to bind France against all contingencies, and at whatever cost, to continue the war.

I presume the simple explanation of the peace is to be found in the fact that Napoleon *knew* that Prussia intended to join Austria the moment the war should have reached German soil;—and that he did not consider *Venetia* worth what, under such circumstances, it must inevitably have cost. I have been told on respectable—though it is impossible to say on perfectly reliable authority in any such case,—that he was apprized of this determination, directly from Berlin, within three days after the battle of Solferino; and that he concluded peace so promptly in order to prevent the same communication from being made to the Emperor of Austria, as in that case he could not have closed the war upon so advantageous terms as were obtained. This may or may not be true; but there can be no doubt that he foresaw obstacles of some sort to the prosecution of the war, on which he had not counted at its commencement. It is easy to say that he ought to have carried it on, nevertheless,—that he should not have stopped on account of any apprehensions whatever,—and that he should have driven every Austrian out of Italy, no matter how much treasure and how much blood it might have cost. But considerate personswill have less difficulty in seeing that there is another side to the question,—and that the Emperor had other responsibilities, and other obligations than those he had voluntarily incurred to the Italian people.

How much the war will do for Italy depends very much upon the details of the Treaty of Peace to be drawn up at Zurich, and the results of the Congress which will probably, though not certainly, meet to consider the general question of the European equilibrium as it may be affected by the war. As you will learn from Lord John Russell's speech, the French Government has invited England to share in the deliberations upon that subject. In the note of invitation Count Walewski says in effect that it will depend upon the several States of Italy *whether there shall be a Confederation or not*—that this is a matter of purely domestic concern which neither France nor Austria can decide, and that their pledge is merely to *further* such an arrangement. The Italian States must decide it for themselves. Then comes the question, how shall the will of these States be made known? Will the *people* of Modena, Tuscany and Parma be consulted, or will the old pro-Austrian princes be restored and then allowed to speak for those Duchies? If a Confederation is to be formed at all, it ought certainly to be in the interest of the people and upon liberal principles: yet it may be so shaped as to strengthen absolutism, and consolidate the system of oppression under which the people of Italy have groaned so long. The question of immediate interest relates, therefore, to the future government of the Duchies. The journals which write with a supposed desire to please the authorities here, are dwelling upon the difficulties which will attend the exclusion of the old rulers, and the reasons which exist for supposing that they will hereafter be much less arbitrary and despotic they have been hitherto. They will feel the necessity, it is urged, of liberalizing their Governments, and consulting the wishes of their people; and it is very hard, after all, to deprive them of their possessions merely for the sake of aggrandizing still further the King of Sardinia, to whose dominions the French Emperor has just made so splendid an addition. This is generally considered to indicate a disposition on the Emperor's part to favor the return of the old *régime* in those States: but it is opposed with great vigor and ability by the *Siècle*, which is the organ of the Republicans in Paris, and which insists upon the absolute necessity of leaving the people of Tuscany perfectly free to act for themselves in this matter. The Emperor is, in fact, rather pledged to this course; and if both France and Austria pursue this policy, and refrain from sending any troops to constrain the wishes of the people, the question can have but one solution. The people of Tuscany, Modena and Parma will never willingly permit the reinstatement of the old rulers who oppressed them so long, and then either joined Austria in the field of battle or fled for refuge to her dominions. The municipalities of Tuscany have, since the peace, renewed their vote, by a decided majority, in favor of annexation to Sardinia, and it seems altogether probable now that all three of the Duchies will adhere to this desire. If so, they cannot be defeated in their wish by foreign interference without very serious danger of renewed difficulties. Victor Emanuel would scarcely submit quietly to see such an intervention against him. If Austria should attempt it I think he would renew the war alone—and in that case France could scarcely *change* allies so suddenly as to appear in the field against him. If she chooses to take part in the Congress, England can exert a very important influence upon the decision of these questions; and the recently published dispatches of Lord John Russell give us reason to believe that the opportunity will not be neglected.

The official announcement in the *Moniteur* that the French army would be at once reduced to the peace footing, has produced a most decided effect upon the public mind in England. You will see evidences of this in the changed tone of the leading journals as well as in the debates of Parliament. A very good impression had previously been produced in France by the measured and tardy, but still important protests of the new ministers against the virulent abuse so freely lavished upon the Emperor, and their explicit declaration that he had been always loyal and true to his engagements as the ally of England. But the constant clamor of the English for an increase of their army and navy, their formation of rifle corps and their incessant denunciations of the Emperor for an alleged *intention* to break the peace, had created a very uneasy feeling in France. The *people* were becoming indignant and impatient of this distrust, and there were very strong apprehensions felt, in the highest financial as well as political circles, of coming war. I know that within the last four days some of the most eminent bankers here have expressed their fears of such a result. In the midst of all this doubt and anxiety, and while the English ministry was declaring its purpose of calling upon the French Government for explanations, three lines in the *Moniteur* announce that France will at once disarm. No more effective or dignified answer could possibly be given to the clamorous complaints of the English: and the result begins to be apparent in the altered tone of public sentiment in Great Britain. The truth is England has been for the last year under the most profound and unaffected fear of Napoleon. His policy has been at once so astute and so bold,—he has shown so complete a reliance upon his own resources, and so haughty a purpose to maintain the dignity, the honor, and the influence of France in the affairs of Europe, and his army has proved itself capable of such transcendent achievements on the field of battle, that the English, knowing their lack of preparation for a contest if one should come, have been thoroughly and sincerely solicitous for their own security. They are naturally relieved by the announcement that the French army is to be reduced: and to a very great extent the clouds which lowered upon the horizon have begun to disappear. The English, however, show some reluctance to follow the example of Napoleon and call loudly for the continuance of their own preparations for defence. But there can be little doubt that the ministry will modify its policy so as to meet the new state of things. Mr. Gladstone at the very outset called for a diminution of army and navy expenses, and recent events will incline the whole nation to second his demand. England wants *peace*,—at almost any price:—and there is a reasonable prospect that she will be allowed to enjoy it.

Since his return from Italy, the Emperor has maintained great reserve. He has staid at St Cloud, and has only visited Paris two or three times, and then in the most quiet and unostentatious manner possible. Yesterday afternoon he drove in with the Empress to the Tuileries, but remained only about an hour. His appearance in the streets excited no applause, though it must be added there were but few people who were aware of his presence. His personal popularity has not been increased by the winding up of his Italian campaign. Business, however, both in Paris and the provinces, already feels the beneficial influence of restored peace; and reflecting men of all classes rejoice at the termination of the war. I see, by the way, that the Sardinian Government is about to commemorate the battle of Solferino by erecting a monument upon the field. I presume St. Martino will be the site selected.

I find in the Times of July 15, a paragraph from the Richmond *Enquirer* stating that the officers of the United States Army, who had come over to observe the progress of the war, had been refused permission by the French authorities in Paris to follow the army, and that they had accordingly returned to England to consider, as was intimated, the diplomatic aspects of the case. If they did any such thing, they were guilty of a very great folly. The French authorities in Paris probably told them, what they certainly told everybody else, that granting permits to accompany the army was a matter belonging exclusively to the Commander-in-Chief, and that they must apply for such permission, therefore, *at head-quarters*. I presume that any other Government, under similar circumstances, would have given them a precisely similar answer. To go to headquarters all they required was a passport, properly *viséd* by the French Police and the Sardinian Minister, which would have cost them about $1 25, and a reasonable degree of perseverance and common sense. Once there they would not have the slightest difficulty in obtaining the permission they desired. Two American officers were on the field at Solferino—one Major Kearney, who had a nominal position on the staff of Gen. Morris of the French arm and the other Lieut. Carr, who had simply permission to "circulate" in the Piedmontese camp Major Tower arrived the day after the battle, and three days afterwards I met Major Crittenden Capt. Todd and Lieut. Peagram at Brescia, on their way. Col. St. George Cooke arrived subsequently.

I see, also, in a recent number of *All the Year Round* what purports to be the narrative of a person who visited the field, and who says that the faintest suspicion of being connected with newspapers was quite sufficient to shut him entirely out of the French camp. This cannot possibly be true,—or else his experience was very different from that of everybody else. I had opportunities of knowing something about this matter, and I never heard of a single instance in which permission was refused to any one, properly accredited, to follow the army. Correspondents were there from several of the Paris papers and from the London journals, as well as the New-York Times,—and every one was at perfect liberty to write what he pleased. I have seen it more than once remarked in American journals that caution must be exercised in crediting the reports of the Paris Press, because the Emperor permitted nothing to leave the camp but what suited his purpose Nothing could be more utterly false, as a matter of fact, or more absurd in itself, as any one acquainted with camps must know. I believe, moreover, that the history of the campaign shows that the statements of the Paris journals were far more reliable than those of most of the London Press. The letters of the London *Times*, from both camps, were exceedingly able and graphic. Those from the French army were models of military correspondence,—combining scientific accuracy with picturesqueness of style to a very remarkable degree. They were more terse and vigorous, though less ornate, than the famous Crimean letters of Mr. Russell;—and although they were written by a Hungarian, whose knowledge of English was of comparatively recent acquisition, few native Englishmen could write the language with greater correctness or effect. Some of the pretended correspondents of some of the London papers certainly achieved miracles. The writer in the London *Star*, who gave that graphic picture of Gen. Niel being found dead under a heap of slain,—and of Baraguay d'Hilliers expiring with his arms around Napoleon's neck, is certainly a genius in his way. I have very little doubt that he will secure an early engagement on the "unrivaled corps" of one of your neighbors. The letters in most of the Paris papers have been brief, and have not given very many details;—but their statements of fact have, as a general thing, been reliable.

You may remember having reported, a year or two since, some exhibitions on Staten Island made by J. D. Farrar, of a new method of converting *iron* into *steel*, which was claimed to be very far superior to any others used or known. The Times then pronounced the demonstration very satisfactory, and a company was at once formed in New-York which has from that time to this been applying the process with great success. Mr. Farrar has spent the last year in England, endeavoring to bring the subject to the notice of capitalists and those concerned in iron there; and he has just arrived in Paris for the purpose of introducing it here. As it is purely an American invention, I am very glad to be able to report its success. An English gentleman of great ability and experience in such matters, told me to-day that he considered it the most important discovery of the age, and that it could not fail to work a complete revolution in the steel manufacture. It makes the very best steel out of common iron, in one-fifth of the time, and at less than half the cost, required by the methods in common use. This certainly sounds like a very extravagant claim—but it is said to be thoroughly borne out by the facts. Over £350,000 have already been raised in England to purchase the patent for that country, which is held, however, at a price considerably above that amount. Nothing has yet been publicly done towards bringing it to the notice of the French, or indeed of any other European nation.

Gov. Seward is still here, at the Hotel Vouillmont. He will stay until after the *fête* of the 15th, and thinks of going then to Rome, in spite of the lateness and heat of the season. His health is good, and is improved by the rest and recreation he is enjoying. Gen. Pierce has gone to England, where he will remain for some weeks; he will probably return home this Fall. Hon. M. H. Grinnell is here with his family. He goes to England in September and returns to New-York in October. Mr. Robert Morris, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, left here with his family for England a few days since, and will leave for home in a week or two.

I send with this a translation of a letter addressed to the editor of *La Patrie* by B. Szemere, President of the Hungarian Ministry in 1848, upon the relations of Hungary to Austria. You will remember that, although he acted with Kossuth during the revolution and held a post in the Cabinet during his Presidency, their political views were not the same. He was never so much of a Republican as Kossuth, and after their exile he published a very long and very able exposition of the whole question, in which their differences were clearly and frankly stated. The object of this present letter is to counteract the impression that the Hungarian movement of 1848 was revolutionary in its character. He insists that its only object was to preserve the old laws and rights to which the Hungarians were entitled. Its closing paragraph suggests the *possibility* of such a reform in Hungary as shall satisfy the people and lead to a reconciliation between them and the Empire of Austria. All the Hungarians ask, according to Szemere, is the restoration of their *old Constitution*. This implies that they do not seek absolute independence of Austria,—that they are still willing to be under Austrian rule, but with the limitations of the old *régime*. I have no doubt that the party to which Szemere belongs would be very glad of some concessions, however small, on the part of Austria, which would permit their return and a renewal of the old relations; and it is not impossible that some project of this kind may enter into the scheme of internal reforms to which the Emperor Francis Joseph has pledged himself. Whether Kossuth, Klapka, and their associates, are prepared to acquiesce in such a plan, we have no positive information. Kossuth, I believe, is now in Switzerland.

M. Felix Belly, whom you know in connection with the project of the Nicaragua Canal, is now here on business connected with that enterprise. He complains warmly, and I must add with justice, of the treatment he receives at the hands of the American Pressand of the misrepresentations of his work and his motives, as well as of his character, in which the journals of New-York so largely indulge. He says the work itself is in the interest of commerce and civilization; that if it shall ever be completed, no people in the world will receive more benefit from it than the Americans, and that, as they do not furnish the money, none can *lose less* by it if it should eventually fail. He does not understand, therefore, the secret of the bitter hostility with which it has been assailed. The clause in the original concession, which placed the canal under French protection, he has had *rescinded*, because it seemed to be regarded as unfriendly to American influence and interests; and American commerce is now placed upon precisely the same footing as French commerce, in the enjoyment of whatever benefits the canal may hereafter yield. He thinks the work itself has therefore a valid claim upon the charitable and friendly regards of the American people; and that rival companies, who fear the competition of the canal, ought not to be allowed to control public sentiment in the United States in advance, to its prejudice. The letters from correspondents on the Isthmus, which charge him with dishonesties of all kinds, and which deal in the most wholesale falsehoods concerning his acts, he considers particularly unworthy of respectable journalism. All their recent statements he pronounces utterly untrue. He denies that the enterprise has "exploded," and says it is making substantial and satisfactory progress. His engineers and assistants have not abandoned him nor left the country. He intends to return thither in about six weeks, and has no doubt of his ability to carry through the enterprise which he has undertaken. I give these statements concerning the work on his authority. So far as M. Belly himself is concerned, I take great pleasure in saying that he is a gentleman of energy, of intelligence, and, so far as I am aware, of unimpeached and irreproachable integrity. He has undertaken a work of great utility and of great difficulty,—whether his ambition does not outrun his ability remains to be seen. But I certainly think he is entitled to more kindly treatment than he has thus far received from our American Press.

H. J. R.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Strength and English Weakness—Clamors of the London Press—English Misrepresentations of France and America—The French Press and the New-York Times—Movements in Italy—Parisian Gossip—Myerbeer's Opera—Accident to Roger—The French and Austrian Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

In my previous letter I called your particular attention to the fact that the French government was at last getting tired of the constant abuse and loudly heralded mistrust of the English Parliament and journals. The official organ had at last spoken out, and it was evident that the injustice of the charges made against this government and more especially its Ruler, was becoming irritating. The other Paris journals followed the example set by the *Moniteur*, and England got good advice from more quarters than one Alarmed at the fact, the London journals betrayed by the tone of their various leaders how bitter was their mortification at being thus taken to task. "All this comparing estimates is very well," resumed they, "but France is now so very powerful, she has so great an army and navy, that we may reasonably fear an attack from her." Why should they fear this attack (unless they had given reason for one) from an ally? There lies the whole truth of the matter. The English people are aware that their ally, who has always been a firm and true one, has been treated by them as an enemy, and they dread his vengeance, now that his power has become so great. Such an exhibition of fear on the part of a great nation like England, is, to say the least of it, a *mean* spectacle to present to the world. The journals I above referred to, continued their lamentations by asserting that although France wished to prevent England's continuing her armaments, she would still keep upon the same footing her immense navy and army. The very next day after the appearance of these leaders, and while the journals containing them were still *en route* for Paris the *Moniteur* published a short note to the effect that the reduction of the army and navy to a peace footing had been ordered. And so the following queer fact was duly commented upon that day, namely, the *Moniteur* announcing the disarmament, and almost all the London journals having leaders the same day asserting that the Emperor would not put his forces on a peace footing. How blank must the different editors have looked the next day; I mean those who had so strongly affirmed that no such a course of events was possible. Decidedly, Louis Napoleon is more than a match for the London editors and diplomats combined. There now remains nothing for the English to do but to disarm—or, I should say, discontinue *trying to arm*. We must now hear no more of *rifle corps* or coast defences. Their leading organs cried out loudly that they would discontinue the subject, were the French forces reduced. This is to be done, and so England must follow the example. After vain attempts to arouse the English people to such a state as would make them endure the contemplated increase of taxation, the British Parliament had at last hit upon the plan of assuring the tax-payers that they might blame France and her armaments for the increase of taxation soon to be enforced. But this excuse no longer holds good, and England, having obtained all she asked for, must either act as she averred she would, or else prove to the world that it is the English nation that wishes to disturb the peace of Europe, instead of France. The London *Times* came out in an article professing the greatest joy a the now pleasant turn of affairs; but still the amiable journal could not resist its old habit of insulting the French people and their sovereign—and so it hinted that France thought of invasion for the sake "not of England's *beaux yeux*, but for the treasure to be found within the walls of rich and splendid London." Could a more gross insult be made to a generous and chivalrous people? England, who has always made *money* her idol, should beware how she throws stones; her *house* is entirely too fragile. In reference to this vile assertion on the part of a journal such as the London *Times*, I wish to make the following extract from the remarkable speech delivered by Mr. Cobden in the British Parliament. In alluding to the many wild rumors that have circulated, he says:

"We were told that they wanted to come and plunder the Bank of England; but the Bank of France always contained a far greater amount of bullion than our great national monetary establishment. Then we were told that they desired to pillage London; but he did not hesitate to say that there was far more portable wealth in France—he meant wealth in the shape of jewelry and ornaments—than in this country. They were a nation that liked that sort of thing; and though we might put more capital into a steam engine, they spent far more than we did on their ornaments. [Hear, hear.] Was it probable that France would descend from its high station at the head of the civilized nations of the globe, and fall into the ranks of savages who were in the habit of making fillibustering descents upon their neighbors? [Cheers.] Was he to be told that he was merely one of those peace-men who would rush into danger with their eyes shut? They were far more fanatical about war who overlooked the considerations to which he had been adverting, than he was fanatical on the subject of peace. Were they sure that we had not ourselves provoked all that had happened by our great armaments? He (Mr. Cobden) had kept a careful watch over the subject, and he was by no means prepared to say that we had not brought the whole difficulty upon ourselves by the steps we had taken to fortify our coasts, to increase our fleets, and to create docks for steamships. Take the works at Keyham, which had cost £1,500,000. He well remembered that it was immediately resolved to construct similar works at Brest or Cherbourg. In 1851, he (Mr. Cobden) moved an address to the Queen on the subject. That address was so reasonable that the noble lord did not venture to meet it by a direct negative, and so he moved the previous question. The address was to the effect that Her Majesty would enter into negotiations with France with a view to stop the rivalry between the two countries, and if possible to lead to a mutual reduction of their armaments. On that occasion he brought forward evidence to show that the French had increased their fortifications solely because we had increased ours."

The speech I allude to is a most interesting one, and is the most complete refutation of the many slanderous assertions that have so often appeared in those London journals inimical under all circumstances to France and especially to the Emperor Napoleon III. I have often remarked, as an extension of the envy and ill-feeling these journals seem to feel for all that is not English, how very unfavorable and prejudiced are their American correspondents. Let any event which reflects badly upon the American public occur, and at once it is heralded, commented upon, and turned into its worst aspect. Because two men fight in the street, or one man shoots another who has seduced his wife, these papers at once pronounce all Americans rowdies, and set forth the idea that one-half of our male population are seducers, while the other half are of course busy killing them. Such a course of journalism is a false one, prevents the extension of the real sympathies that exist between nations, and should be denounced by the people. A French gentleman who has traveled in the United States, and who took the pains to inquire personally into matters, made the very just remark to me, that English journals had done more to prevent friendly relations between France and America being fully carried out, than aught else. "Go where I would," said he, "I found that the American papers teemed with unfavorable extracts made from English journals concerning French politics. The said extracts always giving a prejudiced and distorted version of facts harmless in themselves, but of great and ominous importance when misrepresented." You will, I am sure, feel, upon reflection, that these remarks are but too true. For many years leaders were published in the most important New-York papers highly unfavorable to Louis Napoleon and his Government; many of these articles were founded upon the representations of English journals, and sustained by quotations from them. Angered at this seeming injustice, the French organs seized upon all matters not complimentary to our pride as a nation to comment upon. But as soon as truth began to force its way through the films of ignorant misrepresentation, many of the American journals, and notably the New-York Times, gladly seized upon what they deemed the real state of the case, to lay before their readers. It is now no longer the work of a Paris correspondent to invent court scandals, or prophecy great evil to come for France. The American public has become aware that there is some good after all over here. Americans of intelligence and unprejudice have come to France, have studied her institutions, have realized that they are for the best, considering the condition of the people; and these same Americans I refer to have given to the public the result of their personal observations. Already we see the good effect produced by justly reviewing the state of French politics. Where we pay a well-deserved compliment, the really generous Frenchman gives two in return. As an instance of what I say, I may point out the article published last Friday by the *Constitutionnel* in reference to Mr. Raymond's letters from the seat of war. He paid a well-deserved tribute to the bearing and conduct of the French army. The semi official organ reproduces the lines I speak of, and in return speaks highly of the enterprise of American journalists,—comments upon the pleasure felt here that they (the Americans) should see and judge for themselves, and ends with a regret that the *Constitutionnel* should have acted in the least unfriendly spirit by reproducing facts not commendable to us as a people. Now is it not better that all the world should be at peace and good will with one another, when by a few scratches of the pen so much can be accomplished; and how much to blame are those journals which, having it in their power to strengthen the bonds between two great nations, neglect this great duty.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.

At the present time the political phase in Europe is more reassuring than it was last week, and I am inclined to think that peace is really established. There seems to be a decided disposition on the part of the different European Cabinets to consolidate matters, and to lend their aid to further the interests of the Italian people. In England there must result from the disarmament of France a pause or lull, after the fierce tempest that has swept over the land. Prussia has published her diplomatic notes, and since then the tone of the Austrian journals is less bitter. In fact, there seems a general desire for more peaceful relations throughout Europe than was evinced a week or so ago, with the remarkable exception of those *powerful* countries, Bavaria and Hanover. The Chambers of these two mighty Powers are constantly agitated by the delivery of the most passionate discourses. At Munich Prof. Lassaux, well known—I may say notorious—for the violence of his opinions, assailed Prussia in a speech of several hours' duration. The impetuous orator disdained all discussion, and began by stating that those who differed from him were bastards and good-for nothings, (*bartarde und dumme jungen.*) Of course, after such a commencement, the eloquent Professor found no one bold enough to answer his tirades, which at last became so violent and abusive that the President was forced to silence him, although he did so in the following manner, considered by many as an aggravation of the offence: He said, "Do not touch the alarm bell; it will *sing* soon enough." Are we to consider these words as ominous? Let us hope that Bavaria may be restrained, before she breaks through all boundaries, she is *so formidable*. Next comes Hanover—but here we have the other side of the question, and an orator considered as one of the chiefs of the Liberal party defended the political course of Prussia with the same energy that the Bavarian orator had attacked it. He even went so far as to blame his own Government, (Hanover,) in the most severe terms, affirming that it had become more detestable than any other in Germany. Decidedly, unless some other Governments interpose, these petty German States will involve the Confederation in a discussion that might easily degenerate into a war. In Italy affairs remain in about the same state they were at the date of my last letter. The people of the Duchies seem as much determined as ever to prevent even by force the return of their former sovereigns. On all sides preparations are made to resist any attack which may be intended, and it is but logical to suppose that the people, showing such determination, will gain their point. Austria cannot, dare not lend her troops to any of the sovereigns I refer to, and as they must depend upon their own resources, they cannot succeed in forcing the people to receive them again. Accounts from Venice are not favorable. It seems that the citizens made a popular demonstration against the Villafranca peace, the result of which has been the arrest of many influential persons belonging to the city. You are of course aware what it means to be arrested by Austrian agents. Unceasing persecution is the fate of those who offend her, and I am afraid that the condition of the Venetians will continue to be an unhappy one, unless the approaching Congress takes their case into particular consideration. At the present time many of the ultra friends of Italy assert that Austria, although losing Piedmont, has gained by the late war, as she now has a well-recognized right to interfere in the affairs of Italy. Her influence over the Pope has hitherto been evident, but circumstances alter cases, and Pius IX. may like the idea of proving to his former friends that he can do without them. It has been announced by several journals that Prince Napoleon was to be sent on a mission to Vienna. I am assured by good authority that no such intention exists. Chevalier Des Ambrois, the Sardinian representative for the Zurich Congress, is now in Paris; he has had frequent interviews with Count Walewski and also audiences of the Emperor. He will soon leave for the place of reunion. It is now supposed that the meeting will begin on the 8th of this month. Prince Esterhazy has arrived here from Vienna, he is accompanied by a Secretary and Attaché of Legation. Since the Villafranca peace it is a noticeable fact that the most friendly relations seem to be established between the Cabinets of the Tuileries and of Vienna. Advices received from Parma of the 27th, announce that the citizens of that place, having been informed that deputations from Piacenza, Modena, Reggio and Bologna were to visit them, received the idea with great enthusiasm, and when the deputies, numbering some twelve hundred, came, they were received most heartily.

"The members of the municipality, the nobility, the authorities and the Governor, Count Pallieri himself, were assembled in the large square, where a most friendly greeting was given to the visitors, amidst cries of 'Italy for ever!' 'Long live Victor Emanuel!' 'France for ever!' All the public and private establishments were thrown open, and the inhabitants vied with each other in doing the honors of the city. A grand banquet was prepared in the public garden, where twenty tables were laid out, each capable of accommodating one hundred persons. Several Tuscans, Piedmontese and French soldiers who happened to be among the guests, were the objects of particular attention. Many of them were wounded, and ladies belonging to the highest aristocracy of Parma might be seen conversing with them with as much affability as though they were their brothers or children. The city was decked out with thousands of Italian and French flags; the banquet was followed by a ball, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated. During the banquet, an energetic protest of the inhabitants of Piacenza against the Ducal Government was read, and registers were at the same time opened to receive the signatures of all the citizens of Parma who desired to protest against the return of the Duchess and her son."

These are signs of the times not to be disregarded, and evince most clearly the firm will of the people.

The Milanese journals publish the following Order of the Day, issued by Garibaldi. It is short and expressive

"Whatever may be the march of political events, the Italians, under existing circumstances, must neither lay aside their arms or be discouraged. They ought, on the contrary, to increase in number in the ranks, and testify to Europe that, guided by the brave Victor Emanuel, they are ready to again face the vicissitudes of war, of whatever kind it may be.

GENERAL GARIBALDI."

Another Order of the Day, signed by Col. Ardoino, appears the same date. It also recommends that the volunteers remain under arms. "Peace," it says, "is not yet signed, and we must remember that we engaged to remain under arms six months after the conclusion of the war. Perhaps at the moment we least expect it the signal of alarm may again sound." While upon the subject of Garibaldi, I will state that the town of Nice has voted the General a sword of honor, and that due notification of the fact was sent him in a letter from the Syndic of the town, in the name of the municipality, stating that the citizens of his native town felt the greatest pride in his gallant conduct. Gen. Garibaldi sent the following reply:

Monsieur: I am deeply affected and grateful for the generous act of my dear native town. I consider the little I have done for the sacred national cause as only the duty of the citizen, and the satisfaction of my conscience is a sufficient reward. The honorable present which is so courteously made to me by the municipality of Nice is a recompense far beyond my merit. My arm may become weakened and unable to wield the sabre of honor which Nice bestows on me, but to my last breath my heart will lose nothing of its love and devotedness for my native land. Accept yourself, Monsieur, and present to the municipality of our town, the expression of my affectionate gratitude.

J. GARIBALDI.

You will have learnt long ere this that Mr. Perkins and his family (of Boston) were among the sufferers from the brutality of the Swiss troops at Perugia. The official organ of the Papal Government came out a short time ago with a statement as regards their treatment, which has called forth the following letter from the gentleman in question. It was addressed to *Galignani's Messenger*, which reproduced the statement of the Papal organ:

Villa Capponi, near Florence, July 24, 1859.

In the *Messenger* of the 21st you quote from the *Giornale di Roma* "that the American family, resident in Perugia at the time of its capture by the Swiss, have declared that the troops behaved with a moderation that could hardly have been expected after the provocation to which they had been exposed." Will you do me the favor to contradict that statement? It is one of many assertions made by that journal which have no foundation in fact. The American family have never made any such declaration, but, on the contrary, have stated in the most public manner their conviction that the soldiery behaved with the greatest brutality, ferocity and license. The same journal asserted very coolly that the American family had lost some of their effects which had been or were about to be restored to them. As we lost almost everything we had, to an amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 scudi, in the sack and pillage of the Hotel de France, where we were residing, and as the claim made on the Roman Government by the American Minister has not yet been paid, you will be able to judge how accurate are the sources from which the *Giornale di Roma* derives its information. Begging you to excuse my troubling you in this matter, which I only do in order to avoid misrepresentation, I remain, &c.,

EDWARD NEWTON PERKINS.

After this the Papal Government can no longer misrepresent a matter which so seriously affects an American citizen. It can but grant immediate and full reparation of a foul wrong. It is to be hoped that our Representative at Rome, whom it was wrongly stated had left that city, will be most energetic in seeing that Mr. Perkins obtains redress. It is now decided that the entry of the *Armee d'Italie* shall take place on the 14th of August instead of the 15th, as was at first intended. There will thus be two holidays instead of one, and the troops will be able to profit from the unusual number of free amusements offered to the public on the Saint Napoleon, each year. This season there is to be a free performance at the French and Italian Operas, the Opera Comique, the Comedie Française, the Cirque de l'Imperatrice and the Hippodrome. Of course all these establishments will be filled with easily pleased audiences. All the public galleries will be open; many of the private ones, and numberless places usually inaccessible to the crowd will that day be thrown open to the public. The illuminations will be such as the world never saw before; for weeks the preparations have been going on for that purpose in different parts of the city. No expense is to be spared, the evident intention being to render the occasion one that shall live in the memories of the Parisians. An extraordinary banquet is to be given to the soldiers. The table will be laid in the Champs de Mars. One hundred thousand covers are to be laid. What pyramids of provisions will not that valiant army stow away that day. It will be the Solferino of all banquets. I do not doubt that the Turcos, Zouaves, Chasseurs, &c., will prove themselves able men on that day. Oceans of wine will be furnished on the occasion, and no doubt the *convives* will long remember the 14th of August, 1859. 'Twill be a green spot in their memories. The next day the valiant defenders of Italy will overrun Paris. During the hot weather all Paris goes to the watering-places and to the sea-side; but as the citizens leave strangers flock to the place, and at the present time Paris has as gay an air as ever. Splendid equipages roll up and down the Champs Elysées, and in all parts of the City you find John Bull and Brother Jonathan well represented. The heat, however, is antagonistic to theatricals, and the larger and more fashionable establishments have but slim attendance; in the commoner theatres you see no one. The *dilletanti* are now all alive to the fact that Meyerbeer's long-talked of "l'Africani" will be produced next Spring both here and in London. The celebrated composer's "Pardon de Ploermel," translated into Italian, has been produced in London with the greatest success at Covent Garden. A celebrated tenor, belonging to the troupe of the French opera, Roger, met with the following unfortunate accident a few days ago. He was shooting in the park of his chateau, and wishing to cross a hedge, he put down his gun, got over, and then attempted to draw the gun after him; some twigs caught in the lock and the gun was discharged, the load so mangling his right arm as to render amputation imperative. Roger was much esteemed as an artist, and it is a sad thing to see a man thus stopped midway in his career. Since the operation all seems to be going on favorably, and no fears for his life are entertained. The French prisoners taken by the Austrians during the war in Italy have all returned. They were to the number of one hundred and forty-five. After the loud talk of the Austrian journals about the number of prisoners they had taken, how small does the real figure seem. They were thus captured: one at Montebello, sixty-seven at Magenta and seventy-seven at Solferino; but one French officer was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and that was the Duke of Laroche-Jaquelein, an officer of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, who, mounted on a powerful horse, charged so far into the ranks of an Austrian regiment, that in their retreat they swept him along. Of course I mean by the 145 prisoners not wounded. But counting those badly wounded and now in the Austrian hospitals, the whole number is but 300. The French have taken *fifteen thousand* Austrians that are not wounded; there are least 8,000 wounded, thus making a most extraordinary difference, which speaks volumes as to the nature of the two armies.

DEAN.

The United States and the War in Italy—Views of the New-York Times.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, July 29.

We have remarked more than once the impression produced in the United States by the war in Italy. The great Republic of North America cannot, in spite of distance, remain indifferent to a struggle undertaken on this side of the Atlantic for the independence of a nation. Although sometimes, in her moments of enthusiasm and excitement, she affects to despise old Europe, her mother,—to speculate upon the future, and promise herself the exclusive empire of the world,—she can never help showing a lively sympathy for European nationalities which aspire to independence.

On the 4th of July the Republic of the United States celebrated, with juvenile ardor and with all the pomp of popular gatherings, the glorious anniversary of her own independence. The American journals which give detailed accounts of all the incidents of this national festival and of the orations pronounced on the occasion, show us that the Italian cause and France, its valiant and victorious champion, were everywhere, on that day, the object of sympathetic allusions and of warm applause. Every city in the Union sends fraternal greetings to the Italian people, and salutes with applause the triumph of the allied armies. Frequently an orator would be interrupted by the shouts of hurrahs which would follow his mention of the name of some Marshal of France, the hero of a battle. By such incidents the young Republic of the New World shows to what an extent the cause of Italy, defended by France, interests and touches her. Both Italy and France owe her their thanks for these timely sympathies.

But the United States have done more than send us across the Atlantic the echo of their cordial applause. Some of their journals—the most influential and the most carefully impartial among them—have been unwilling to trust to the English Press for their intelligence and their estimate of events. Their editors have crossed the ocean, and gone in person to the field of battle, in order to give the American public exact reports and true representations of affairs. We find, for example, and have just read in the New-York Times, narratives of irreproachable exactness, written in a lively and picturesque style, and with a degree of originality, piquant and wholly new to us. Some of the letters of that journal, written on the field of battle and sent to the United States, from which they have come back to us, we learn are from the pen of the Editor-in-chief of the New York Times himself. We cannot resist the temptation, although the facts narrated in these letters are no longer new to our public, of copying at length from these letters the following passage concerning the discipline and good conduct of our army:—the Editor writes from Castiglione on the evening of June 24—the very night of the battle of Solferino. [Here follows an extract from Mr. Raymond's letter of that date.]

We have given this passage literally, and it is easy to recognize in it the scrupulous fidelity of an eye-witness. It is a piece of testimony in favor of our army, not surprising certainly to us here, but of special value nevertheless, because it comes from an observer who is a foreigner, and who writes in a journal of the New World, without suspecting, probably, that it would ever be seen by a European reader. The impartiality of the American journalist seems to us much the more valuable, because in France we frequently permit ourselves, with equal impartiality, it is true, to reproach the American Democracy with its excesses and its turbulence.

H. MARIE-MARTIN.

ENGLAND.

The Queen and Royal family sailed round the squadron at Spithead on Saturday, July 30. Royal salutes were fired, and the Russian squadron joined in the demonstration. The London *Post* announces the death of the Earl of Minto, who expired on Sunday, July 31. He is succeeded by Viscount Melgund. The death of the Earl of Harborough is also announced. The title becomes extinct. The London *Herald* has the following:—We have reason to believe that Mr. Dallas has recently placed in the hands of Lord John Russell, a dispatch from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States Government have resolved to abandon privateering, and thus to accept the declaration respecting this portion of maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856. The London *Times* says—Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States, who exhibited his signal telegraph for the Ocean Marine Service at Woolwich on Monday last, again attended at the Dockyard on Saturday, by order of the Board of Admiralty. A definite trial of his signal telegraph is to be made at the mast-head of the various ships lying at Woolwich. Mr. Ward has received instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty to exhibit his apparatus for night signals at Portsmouth Dockyard also.

The *National Zeitung* states in a letter from Frankfort, on the Maine, that the Count of Chambord has arrived there from the Hague, and that it is intended to hold Conference of Legitimists at Wiesbaden during he month of August. The *Patrie* contradicts the report about Prince Napoleon being charged with a mission to Vienna. The London *Post* says that Garibaldi has sent a circular to all the free States of Italy, in which he declares his army to be ready at any moment to continue the Italian War of Independence.

The Prague *Gazette* says, that a fearful fire broke out in the town of Klosterle, in Bohemia, containing about 165 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants, few of whom saved any of their goods; of the whole town but very few houses remain unburnt. The entire town was destroyed by fire in 1752.

A letter to the *Post*, from Vienna, states that Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador to Rome, is expected at Vienna, whence, after a short stay, he will proceed to Zurich. Besides the Count, the Aulic councilor, Baron Von Meysenburg will go to Zurich, as second Commissioner on the part of Austria.

The amount of the debt of India, on the 1st of May, 1858, is returned at the sum of £60,704,084, of which £53,165,605 was "registered" debt, and the rest floating.

The Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, arrived on Sunday, July 31, at Dover, after a very rough passage from Ostend.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 1, the Royal assent was given by commision to several Bills of a public and private nature. The report of amendments on the Divorce Court Bill was brought up, after some little discussion. The report was adopted and the Bill read a third time and passed. Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, in calling the attention of the Government to the admission of British salt into China, stated that the supply of salt to a population of 300,000 000 had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese; he concluded by asking what steps had been taken for the purpose of introducing it. Lord ELGIN could not at present answer the question, as the correspondence had not been made public.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 1, nothing of importance took place at the morning sitting. In the evening, the House having resolved itself in a Committee upon the East India Loan, Sir C. WOOD called the attention to the state of India with reference to its finances. The prospect, he said, was discouraging, but not hopeless. At the close of the first year of the mutiny the estimated deficit was £8 520,000. The next year showed a deficit of £14,701,000, making the deficit for the two years £23,221,000. With regard to the current year the deficit is estimated at £12 500,000. The total Indian debt in April, 1857, amounted to £59,462,000. At the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be £95,836,000, and the interest upon the debt £3,900 000. He thought a reduction of £3,000,000 might be made in the military expenditure, with regard to the augmentation of the revenue. The salt duty was to be raised in Madras, Bombay, and the Northwest Provinces; and authority had also been sent to impose stamp duties and a tax upon licenses, and possibly a succession duty. Sir C. WOOD, in conclusion, moved a resolution enabling the Government to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, £5,000,000, to meet the demands of the present year. After considerable discussion the resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be reported. Various bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

Mr. LABOUCHERE is to be made a Peer. The *Times* says: "The natural termination to such a career as that of Mr. LABOUCHERE is a seat in the Upper House. It is our duty to announce to our readers to-day that he has received this honorable distinction from his Sovereign."

BORDEAUX, July 30.—The *Abby Blanchard* (American ship) caught fire on the eve of her departure for New-Orleans; no lives lost; amount of damage not yet ascertained. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The *Royal Victoria*, for Quebec, has put back. She has been in contact with the *Benjamin Adams*, of New-Orleans. BRISTOL, Aug. 1.—The *Elgin*, for Quebec, in going out of the river, got ashore on Nelson Point during a squall and remains, but will be off again in all probability next tide.

CRUELTY AT SEA ON BOARD OF AMERICAN SHIPS

In the House of Commons, Friday evening, Aug. 2, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES opened an important debate on this subject, suggesting official action by Her Majesty's Government to effect such arrangements with the United States as might put an end to the existing condition of things.

Mr. M. MILNES rose, pursuant to notice, to move an address to Her Majesty, praying that she might be graciously pleased to take steps to prevent the assaults and cruelties which were committed on merchant seamen. The honorable gentleman, in doing so, said the subject was one which had excited the sympathies of large bodies of men throughout the country. It involved the question of much injury unredressed, and many crimes allowed to go unchallenged and unpunished. The point which he had to ask the House to consider in connection with it was what means it would be best to take to provide against the commission of those cruel outrages which were committed on the high seas in vessels engaged in the merchant traffic between England and the United States. These outrages had in a special manner attracted the attention of the inhabitants of Liverpool, which was the great *entrepôt* of that traffick. It was stated by them that unhappy men arrived almost daily in their harbors who, in consequence of the cruel treatment which they had received on the voyage, were obliged to be conveyed to the hospitals of the city, where some of them died of the injuries which were inflicted upon them, while others remained there for a long time unrecovered. Now, the Government of the United States had expressed through their consul a desire that so disgraceful a state of things should be remedied, while, on the other hand, the people of Liverpool had taken up the subject with a warmth beyond the wont of Englishmen. Yet it did not appear that her Majesty's Government had taken any steps to bring the perpetrators of those crimes to justice. Mr. BRIGHT, a Liverpool merchant, had addressed a pamphlet to the honorable member for Bedford, setting forth the evils which at present prevailed in that respect, and the honorable member had intended to bring the question under the notice of the House. He had, however, since joined the Government, and had by the acceptance of office, it would seem, become incapacitated from being of any use out of his own department either in the House or in the country. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. M. MILNES) had, however, deemed it to be his duty to take the question up, and he should at once proceed to inform the House that the grievances of which he complained divided themselves into two branches. The first branch embraced those offences which came within the operation of the treaty of extradition which had been entered into between this country and the United States, and he could assure the House that, even in the case of those, the graver class of crimes the arrangements were so complicated that it was almost impossible to bring the perpetrators to justice. An outrage which had been committed on board the ship *Etwan* had, for instance, been brought before BARON BRAMWELL last year, and, in consequence of its having taken place two miles and a half beyond what he considered the jurisdiction of Great Britain, the jury did not decide on the case, while the offender was handed over to the American Consul, who transmitted him, together with the witnesses, to the United States; but the moment he had reached his native shore the witnesses absconded, and he escaped punishment. Two cases of a somewhat similar nature had occurred within a very brief period, and within the last month a murder had been committed on board the American ship *Mountaineer*, which had arrived at Sunderland from New-Orleans *via* Amsterdam. The captain, however, had some work to get the perpetrator of the murder kept in proper custody, and had applied to the American Consul on the subject, who in his turn had addressed an application to the magistrates of Sunderland for the use of a cell in which the criminal might be confined, undertaking to pay the necessary expenses. The matter had eventually been brought under the notice of the right honorable baronet the Secretary for the Home Department, and his answer had been that the request of the Consul could not be complied with. The consequence had been that the murderer had escaped a few days after, that he had been recaptured by the people of Sunderland, had again escaped, and was now wandering about the country with perfect impunity. With respect to these graver offences, therefore, he thought it was expedient some arrangement should be made for the safe custody of the offenders. Such cases, however, were of rare occurrence in comparison with those minor cruelties to which he wished particularly to invite the attention of the House, and which had become now so frequent as to be known under the special denomination of "Consuls' cases." The number of sufferers in these cases who had been in hospital in Liverpool from June, 1857, to June, 1858, was no less than 135; while from the latter month to January, 1859, the number had been 80; the number in the workhouse from June, 1858, to March, 1859, having been no less than 23. The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress had also published a report on the subject, which showed how great was the evil of which he complained. No one could deny that these cases were producing the most injurious effect upon the British and American navies by cultivation, from the impunity with which they were attended, feelings of cruelty and ferocity, of which they had seen examples, ending in men being brought to the scaffold. There was every desire on the part of the American Government and the American people that the evil should be remedied. The New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, in a recent number, said:

> "Certainly the subject is important. The humanity and generosity of this country and Great Britain should be glad to unite in some feasible reform to prevent this reign of cruelty and violence."

Mr. N. HAWTHORNE, the distinguished American writer of fiction, had, in a letter, expressed the same view. The remedy must lie in one of two directions —either in giving additional powers to American consuls or by convention with the United States, enabling us to bring the offenders to justice as if the offence had been committed on English soil. He hoped he should not be met with technicalities, but that Her Majesty's Government would see whether, without contradiction of the principles of international law, that law might not be so supplemented as to prevent the evil which now existed. The giving additional powers to the consuls would naturally occur to any one who investigated the subject. It was true that it was the practice of the English nation to refuse extra-territorial power to any body of foreigners residing within this kingdom; at the same time, in that respect, we had acted exceptionally to the rest of Europe. The law during the middle ages, and down to our own time, was that for the purposes of public security and advantage a nation should permit foreigners to exercise within its boundaries such jurisdiction on its own subjects as might not be injurious to the common weal. In former times it was contended that no Frenchman should submit to be judged by the law of any other country but his own, and the right was only abandoned in 1832. He thought that by some extension of power they ought to enable the American consuls to judge the more simple and more frequent of these cases. He knew it might be said that other evils would perhaps arise. He was bound to say that he had heard of cases at Havre in which the absolute jurisdiction over American subjects, assured to the consul by a convention with France, had been grossly abused. If the giving power to the consuls was not the right remedy he did not see why they could not come to an arrangement with the United States by which these cases might be judged by the native tribunals of this country and America. It might not do to apply the rule to the graver cases, but it might be made to apply to all cases which would come ordinarily under the jurisdiction of a stipendiary magistrate. He hoped that in one direction or the other her Majesty's Government would negotiate with the United States, and in settling the matter in a satisfactory manner perform an act not only of humanity but of justice. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences, many of whom escape with impunity in consequence of the defects of the present system of international jurisdiction.

Mr. J. EWART seconded the motion. He thought it a defect in the present state of the law, that in the case of serious crimes all the punishment the consul could inflict was to make the captain of the ship pay a sort of fine.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the honorable member who had brought this subject under the consideration of the House, had done good service to his country and to a portion of the community of the United States. But the territorial law of England was not competent to deal with such offences as the honorable member had described to the House. No country claimed a jurisdiction over crimes committed on board the ships of another country except by treaty, and the Crown of England had no power or jurisdiction over offences committed on board American ships on the high seas. It was only by specific convention with the United States that such a jurisdiction could arise. In the treaty concluded with the United States by Lord ASHBURTON in 1842, there was an article that stipulated for the mutual extradition of criminals. It included persons charged with murder, assaults with intent to murder, robbery, arson, forgery, and uttering forged papers. When a murder, or an assault with intent to murder, is committed on board an American ship on the high seas, it is by the construction of the law supposed to be committed on American territory, if the ship put into an English port, and the offender were claimed through the American Minister, he would be delivered up and sent to America for trial, and the witnesses in the case were required to be sent with him. In practice it was found that this process was rarely carried into effect, and did not lead to the punishment of offenders. That, however, was the course under the present convention; and if it was not pursued the offender could not be made amenable, any more than if he had committed the crime on the soil of the United States. The question then arose whether it was possible to make any convention with the United States by which this class of criminals could be brought to punishment. One obvious means of effecting this object would be to extend the number of crimes comprised in the article of the treaty of extradition; and include these cases of murder and aggravated assaults on board ship. But under this article, the remedy, on account of the necessity of sending the witnesses to America, was difficult, expensive and rarely resorted to. Another course suggested was to obtain a jurisdiction over these offences in this country, giving the United States a corresponding jurisdiction over English sailors committing similar crimes on board English ships. This would be in the power of the two nations to agree to by Convention; and, if the Government of the United States were willing to agree to such an arrangement, he saw no injury in it to either nation. [Hear, hear.] This would overcome the difficulty caused by each country exercising an exclusive jurisdiction over its own ships on the high seas. Another course suggested was to give the consuls of each country a jurisdiction in these cases. He was not prepared to say that even that plan, if the two Governments agreed to it, and Parliament gave it effect, could not be carried out. This country has never yet allowed any foreign Power to exercise any criminal jurisdiction within its territory. But it should be observed that this would be a jurisdiction over offences committed on board ship on the high seas, and therefore, strictly speaking, within the territory to which the ships belonged. It would be an entirely new system. If they were to arm the American Consul at Liverpool with criminal jurisdiction he would still virtually be exercising jurisdiction under the English law. As the Consul could not be learned in the English law he would necessarily be forced to avail himself of the assistance of an assessor who could advise him upon the law of England, so that he would only be formally sitting in Court, while an English barrister would virtually be trying the prisoner. That would resolve itself into British administration of justice; and he doubted whether such a mode of solving this difficulty would find very much favor. At the same time he did not express a confident opinion against it, but he quite agreed in the general scope of the motion of his honorable friend, and that this was a matter which might form a subject of negotiation between this Government and the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. HELEY wished the honorable gentleman had informed the House whether many prosecutions took place in the courts of the United States with reference to offences committed in vessels while on their voyage to America, because it was hardly possible to conceive that all the alleged cruelties should have been committed when going one way and none when going the other. The records of the American Courts might show how they dealt with matters of this nature. No doubt the American law very much resembled our own, but it might be very difficult for us if we entered into a treaty on this subject with the United States to refuse to treat similarly with Austria, Russia or Spain. Should we like an English subject who had committed an assault on the high seas to be given up to the Russian police? If we entered into a bargain with one nation on this subject, it might be offensive to refuse to make a similar bargain with another nation. The principal difficulty he believed was, that if the views of the honorable gentleman were adopted we should have to put our prisons at the command of American Consuls. The subject was beset with difficulties, but there could be no harm in negotiating upon it. He hoped that care would be taken that in attempting to cure evils that were not our own we should not fall into a dispute with another nation.

The Attorney-General said this subject had for a very considerable time engaged the attention of the present Government since its late accession to office, and also of the Government that preceded it. The proposition of the United States always had been that an American charged with an assault upon the high seas should, on his arrival in this country, be taken before an American Consul, who should be invested with criminal jurisdiction. To that proposition, however, he, as the Law Officer of the Crown, in conjunction with his colleagues, would offer a most strenuous opposition. [Hear, hear.] He certainly never would be a party to any criminal jurisdiction being exercised in this country, except in the name of the Queen, and according to the laws of the country. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman who had just sat down had adverted to the possibility of our being required to extend the same principle to Austria, Russia, and other States having arbitrary criminal laws if we entered into a treaty with the United States; but he (the Attorney-General) did not think that the consequence would at all follow, because in the case of the United States the bargain that might be entered into would be in accordance with our inalienable claim to reciprocity of jurisdiction, and that involved the administration of a criminal law similar to our own, and founded on the same principles as our own. The Americans had conventions with France on this subject, and the representations that had been made to the Government of the manner in which the authority established by those conventions were exercised would surprise the House, and would be a warning against the adoption of any similar rule in this country. [Hear, hear.] Nothing was more common than for the captain of an American merchant vessel, on entering a French port, to go immediately to his own consul and accuse his whole ship's crew of mutiny, and have them imprisoned, in order that he might keep them in safe custody until he intended to sail again, when the crew was delivered up to him on board. He mentioned that on the authority of our own consul. There were three things to which he hoped, if this address were voted, the attention of the authorities would be directed. One was the facilitation of the working of the Extradition Act which, for the reasons mentioned by his right honorable friend the Home Secretary, did not answer the object for which it was passed; the other was the establishment of a reciprocity of jurisdiction with references to the offences that had been mentioned; and the third was the establishment, if possible, of a summary jurisdiction in order to dispose of those quarrels that arose with regard to contracts between British seamen and their employers on their arrival at a foreign port, and similarly with regard to foreign seamen on their arrival at an English port. He earnestly hoped that some mutual understanding might be entered into, and some wise rule adopted on this subject with other nations.

Mr. MILNES thanked the House and the Government for the consideration they had given to the subject, adding that he had no doubt the discussion which had taken place would materially promote the humane object he had in view.

The London *Times* thus comments (Aug. 3) on the subject:

> "Suppose a ship to leave one of the most distant ports in the world for Liverpool or New-York,—suppose it to toss on the ocean for some four months, now beaten by storms off Cape Horn, now becalmed with the pitch seething in its crevices on the Equator,—suppose the master to be an ill-conditioned, passionate, illiterate brute, with just mind enough to work the reckoning when he is sober, and totally irrestrainable when he is drunk. Suppose this person, under the impulses generated by despotic power and brandy, to take a violent dislike to a particular seaman, perhaps a little less active than his fellows, or a little more proud and touchy, or accused of Methodism, or in any way obnoxious to the skipper's anger,—what is likely to be the life of this unhappy man while his tyrant is on blue water, without any control but the fear of mutiny or the indistinct prospect of an inquiry after reaching port? The annals of the Liverpool Police-courts and Hospitals will answer the question. It would really seem that certain crimes, like diseases, burst out and rage for a time without any obvious cause, for, though violence on the part of the masters of merchantmen to those under their command has always been a lamentable fact, still the evil has increased so much within the last few years, and the injuries inflicted have been so unprecedentedly severe, that it is difficult to penetrate the mystery. The whole question was made the subject of a motion by Mr. M. MILNES last night in the House of Commons. Unfortunately, it is more easy to point out the evil and call down the indignation of an audience than to propose a remedy. That, unless some remedy be applied, crews will be tempted to take the law into their own hands, and the merchant service become still more demoralized, is pretty certain; but nothing was suggested last night to which there are not many and strong objections. It seems beyond a doubt that the Americans are the worst offenders. Whether it be climate, or a growing habit of lawlessness, arising from the impunity which attend deeds of violence, or whether it be the disregard which American captains, and perhaps American juries, have for the lives of foreign sailors and men with dusky skins, certain it is that the American captains permit themselves a latitude of cruelty which exceeds that of any other nation. We do not intend to defend our native tyrants. "Captain" HENRY ROGERS, who was hanged two years ago for the murder of a poor creature whose teeth he had driven down his throat with a marline-spike, and whose ribs he had broken with a capstan-bar, was an Englishmen, and so was each of his mates. But the Americans are more readily men of blood; on the smallest provocation the pistol or the knife is made use of, and even in Liverpool Docks a sailor was the other day pursued into the rigging by the captain, revolver in hand.
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> There exists a steady determination in England to repress these atrocities as far as it is in our power. The Liverpool magistrates do their best to protect the men from outrages of this kind on board British ships on the high seas, and on board American ships when in British harbors. A number of ruffians of both nations have been convicted and punished accordingly. In fact, so resolute has been the conduct of the magistrates, that, in spite of the fellow feeling among the merchant captains, who hoisted their flags half-mast high when ROGERS was hanged, the British part of them are afraid to indulge their savage propensities. They know that at the end of the voyage they will most assuredly be brought to justice, and that neither judge nor jury will fail in their duty. The wholesome fear instilled by several examples of severity overcomes the impulses of cruelty or drunkenness. But with the Americans the case is different. If the crime be committed in British waters it may be taken cognizance of, but in no other case. A New-York vessel may arrive in Liverpool, and the sailors may complain that one of their number was shot down the week before, and another had an eye knocked out yesterday; but the offense is unpunishable by English law or the law of nations. It was committed on the high seas, and under the American flag, and only an American Court can deal with the wrongdoer.
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> The proposal of Mr. MILNES was, that Her Majesty's Government should enter into communication with that of the United States of America for the purpose of devising some means of bringing to justice such offenders. The motion was agreed to, and we hope that the two Governments will be able to find some means of repressing the enormities which now prevail. But we cannot help thinking that but little success is likely to attend the efforts of this country in such a cause. Public opinion in America looks with singular indifference on deeds of violence, while there is the most extreme sensitiveness about any invasion of their national rights. Americans generally would rather allow Germans or mulattoes to be beaten by drunken captains to all eternity than recognize the claim of a British Court to punish an offence which does not fall within its jurisdiction. And yet this is the only way in which the thing could be managed. As for allowing American Consuls in English ports to try American prisoners, that is, as the Attorney-General showed, a thing not to be listened to. In the first place, murder and attempts to murder are matters far too important to be decided by such a functionary as a Consul; and, in the second, these peculiar jurisdictions are totally contrary to the spirit of the English Constitution. We should never demand such a thing of our neighbors, or grant it to their solicitations. The plan of a mutual jurisdiction, by which offences committed on board the ships of either country should be tried at whatever port should be first reached after the commission of the act, would satisfy Englishmen perfectly, and their only fear would be that American tribunals would deal too leniently with our own ruffians; but that Americans would agree to this, and give the Judge of Assize for Lancashire jurisdiction over all American shipping entering the port of Liverpool is, as we said before, a matter of which we have very little hope.

MR. COBDEN ON FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A debate coming up in the Commons, July 29, on the National Defences, Mr. COBDEN made a very remarkable speech, in which he laid the blame of the English panic on England and the English Press. We give this important speech in full:

Mr. COBDEN, who was loudly called for, said he could not pretend to throw any light on the technical questions at issue. But he observed that this matter had now arrived at a stage where the old appliances and remedies were of no use. We had voted this year £26 500,000 sterling for our defences, of which £12,500,000 sterling were for our navy. Yet his right honorable friend (Mr. HORSMAN) came forward and said that we had not yet a minimum of an establishment, and that we must set every public and private dockyard at work to increase it. He [Mr. COBDEN] would therefore suggest whether there might not be another view of the question—whether gentlemen in a state of panic and alarm might not have exaggerated the case, and fallen into some hallucinations about the danger impending over us—whether they had altogether mistaken the evil with which they had to deal? Now, he had been for some time past out of the reach of Blue books, but two days ago he stumbled by accident on a document originally prepared for the information of our Government, which gave a description of the comparative force of the English and French navies. He confessed that he had read that paper at first with some incredulity; and if he had not within his own recollection an incident which occurred seven years ago, he would not now venture to quote the statistics of that document, after what we had heard said of the awful preparations which had been made in France. The incident he alluded to was this: Seven years ago, in 1852, when the panic of a French invasion raged as much as it does now, if not more, he laid a wager with a general officer, who had ever since been paying ten guineas a year to the Manchester Infirmary as a penalty for his rash adherence to an association which he (Mr. COBDEN) had ventured to call in question upon this subject, to decide that controversy, he (Mr. COBDEN) applied to the French Government for information, and got a statement of the naval budget of France for that year, which he placed in the hands of several gentlemen having the control of influential organs of public opinion, and one of those gentlemen, who was now sitting in the House of Commons, and who was the proprietor of a great journal in the north of England, made use of that information honestly to stem the torrent of alarm and apprehension which then prevailed. He remembered also that his honorable friend the member for Dumfries wrote to the French Minister of Marine, M. DUCOS, whose reply was, "In answer to newspapers accusing us of menacing naval preparations, I will state that I have not added a boat to our marine, or a gun to the armament of our ships." Remembering these incidents, he would venture to quote the document which he had mentioned, in reply to his right honorable friend below him who spoke of the French as having made gigantic preparations for the invasion of a country which was a great naval power. Now what did this document show? The only salutary treatment for such a fever as now affected many persons in and out of that House was a cool investigation of the facts of the case. He had had an opportunity of reading over this statement with the aid of a few friends who were well acquainted with nautical matters. He found that in this report, published by our own Government, having been drawn up confidentially for their information by a committee appointed for the purpose, there was a comparison of the French and English navies, showing what they were in 1852, when this awful panic prevailed before, and what they were in 1858. [Hear, hear.] Now, if the House would be a little calm, he (Mr. COBDEN) would state the results of that comparison. It was admitted that the French had a show of superiority in steam frigates, whilst we had a considerable superiority in screw line-of-battle ships. [No, no.] In line-of-battle ships, built and building, as against the French, built and building, we had a superiority—he believed we had ten line-of-battle ships more than the French, without including the blockships, which, he was told, were serviceable. In the number of frigates, the French navy was somewhat superior to the English, but there was the rest of our navy, not to be left out of the comparison, consisting of the corvettes and sloops, and all those vessels which, according to the opinion of the wisest persons upon naval affairs he had been able to consult were the most effective of all. The Americans were building nothing but corvettes, and they said those were the most serviceable vessels in case of war. Now, in 1852, England had 176 war steamers, and in 1858 she had 464 war steamers; this was an increase of 288 in that period. The French in 1852 had 122 war steamers, and in 1858 they possessed 264 war steamers, showing an increase of but 142 against our increase of 288. Our increase had, therefore, been just double the increase of the French in the number of steamers. In 1852, moreover, the English navy had 299 sailing vessels, and in 1858 we had 295 sailing vessels, showing a diminution of three. The French in 1852 had 258 sailing vessels, but in 1858 they had but 144, showing a diminution of 114 in the number of French sailing ships, whilst our number had diminished by only three. The reason of this was that the vast increase increase spoken of in the number of the French screw steamers had arisen from the conversion of their sailing vessels into steamers. We had been going through the same process with our sailing vessels, but at the same time we had been building other sailing vessels, whilst we had converted more sailing vessels into steamers than the French had done. [Hear, hear.] The French had been converting, and not building, so that they now possessed fewer sailing vessels by 114 than they did in 1852, whilst we had nearly the same number of sailing vessels now as we had then. Taking then the whole force of sailing vessels and steam ships together, he found that in 1852 the English navy had 475 vessels, and in 1858 it had no fewer than 760 vessels, showing an increase of 285 in six years. On the other hand, the French in 1852 had—of steamers and sailing vessels together—380, and in 1858 they had 408, showing an increase of only 28. This great increase of the French navy, which had been so much talked of, amounted to just 28 vessels—whereas the increase of the English navy in the same period amounted to 285 vessels. Really, when he saw these figures he almost doubted whether there was not some mistake about them, until they were corroborated by persons more conversant with the matter than he himself was. [Hear.] But if it were true that we had now 760 ships of war against the French 408, and if the augmentation of our navy had been 285 against the French 28 in a period of six years, what became then of those gigantic preparations for an attack upon our naval power at which the right honorable gentleman was so much terrified? [Hear, hear.] Now, he observed in the comparisons which had been publicly made of the English and French navies, one omission, and he must say it was an uncandid omission—that of the corvettes and other small vessels of war. He was told by the wisest heads both here and in America, that those large line-of-battle ships, upon which we were now pluming ourselves as our sole defence, would, in case of war, be found to be mere slaughterhouses. He did not pretend to offer this as his own opinion. He knew that it was acted upon in America, where the United States Government had not laid down one line-of-battle ship, and did not intend to do so, confining their navy altogether to those long, low vessels, the corvettes, of a tonnage equal to our seventy-fours. The argument he had heard was that, if we put a thousand men into a line-of-battle ship, with thirty or forty tons of gunpowder below them, and exposed that great ship, a most conspicuous target, to the fire of such missiles as were now contrived to be discharged from the kind of guns at present in use or in preparation, we should really be providing a mere slaughter-house for those men. [Hear, hear.] This idea was corroborated by one passage of the Report he had quoted, in which, speaking of the ironsided ships under construction, it was remarked that they were expected in France to supersede line-of-battle-ships; that no more of these would be laid down, and that in ten years that class of vessels would become obsolete. Now, the point he would call attention to was this. With the rapid progress of discovery and improvement now both in the building of ships, and in gunnery, was it not apparent that we should be subjected to a great and constant increase of expenditure in substituting one kind of ships and gun for another? This novel state of things must be the cause of endless expense for different new kinds of armament. Could not reason and common sense be brought to bear upon this panic question? What was it that we were afraid of? It was said that we were afraid of France, for no one said anything about America; no one pretended to be afraid of Holland or Spain; and as for Russia, since we had destroyed her fleet in the Black Sea, he had not expected to hear anything more of that. It was obvious that we were only alarmed at France, and in that case the only question they had to ask was, "Is our Government, after all, on friendly terms with that of the Emperor?" [Hear.] He had heard his noble friend (Lord J. RUSSELL) declare that he had the most perfect confidence in the Emperor's loyalty, good faith, and fidelity. Now, was that true, or was it not? That the country did not believe it was true was certain—[cheers]—and the reason was this—while the Government were telling us that they had confidence in the Emperor they presented us with a bill of four or five millions for the increase of our armaments to protect us against him. He (Mr. COBDEN) could imagine nothing more perilous, and he must tell the House he had come to the conclusion that we really were in danger of a war with France. He had of late observed quite an altered tone in the way in which men spoke about the matter. He heard them beginning to say that we had better fight it out; and they argued very intelligibly. They said "If, while the Government is telling us that they have perfect confidence in the Emperor they increase our armaments and add 4d. to the income tax which they require us to pay in October—if all this goes on when there is no quarrel, when there is nothing to explain and nothing to remove out of the way, where is it all to end? Surely we had better have a war, destroy the French fleet, and start afresh." It was a great misfortune, but we were drifting towards that point, for the English people were beginning to get reconciled to the possibility, nay to the inevitableness of a war with our neighbors. [Hear, hear.] He did not say that it was the fault of this Government or of that Government, or of the Government of France; but amongst all those Governments the responsibility must lie. We all know the amity which the two Governments had long expressed for each other; we had heard of our Sovereign going over to France and embracing its ruler—and of the French Emperor coming over to England and receiving courtesies and honors at Windsor. Was there, with all this, no forbearance to be observed, no honesty, no desire to come to a proper understanding? It was degrading the policy of one enlightened and civilized nation towards another below the conduct of the red Indians in their woods. The Indians, when they had smoked the pipe of peace, buried the hatchet of war, in token that they did not intend to go on alarming each other by preparations for war hostilities. [Hear, hear.] *Yet we, while professing all this apprehension, went on expressing confidence and even offering adulation to the Emperor of the French—of whom, if he (Mr. Cobden) had had to speak, he should not have fallen into quite such a high strain of compliment as had been used.* [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. COBDEN) feared the separation of Parliament, because when Parliament was not sitting other organs of public opinion, which were not always so peaceable as they were in that House, were left in possession of the field; and much more mischief consequently happened in the recess than in the session. [Hear.] He was anxious, therefore, that this House should give expression to the fact that other states of feeling and other views in England existed than he had seen prevail out of doors for some time past. [Hear.] the men-of-war's men were armed with tomahawks and boarding pikes, and a war with England was considered imminent." He (Mr. COBDEN) only wondered that the writer did not add that the men were supplied with scalping-knives as well as tomahawks. (Laughter.) *What proof had we that France wished to invade us? What overt act had the Government of France or the French people in any collective capacity ever committed to warrant such suspicion?* Recollect it was not against a war with France that we were making these preparations, but against an invasion. Englishmen never fell into such a panic, *and it was surprising that they did not see the insult that was involved in it. How should we like the French to be constantly assuming that we intended to invade them without warning?* [Hear, hear.] He should perhaps be told that the Emperor had attacked Austria. He (Mr. COBDEN) must remind the House that in the late war the feeling of all the world was in favor of France and against Austria. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of any organized government, but the Austrian rule in Italy had, nevertheless, been considered as the standing nuisance of Europe. [Hear, hear.] It was, however, a very different thing to go and help a discontented people, and to go and invade a nation that was at peace with them. Was it impossible in the course of the friendly communications which were passing between the two countries to exchange a word of explanation? [Cheers.] Had his noble friend, or the noble Lord, the member for London, or the right honorable gentleman opposite, (Mr. DISRAELI,) or Lord DERBY, ever exchanged a single word in explanation of those preparations for war? Let him not be told that those preparations were not against France. Everybody knew that it was against France that we were preparing. Look at our facetious publication, *Punch*, of that very week, and they would find John Bull was represented grumbling at having a heavy extra insurance because his next door neighbor—they could not mistake who that meant—was so fond of fire-works. [Hear.] Look at all our organs of opinion—look at the *Edinburgh*, at the *Quarterly*, and at all the newspapers, from the *Times* downward, and they would find them all possessed with the threats of an invasion. He had been so struck with a paragraph in the letter of one of "our own correspondents" at Paris, that he had cut it out and brought it down with him to the House. The writer stated that, "at Toulon, notwithstanding the peace, applications for leave of absence had been stopped. Moreover, we were the best customer of France. The exports of France to this country were greater than to any other country in the world; and we were thus their best friend. We were told that they wanted to come and plunder the Bank of England; but the Bank of France always contained a far greater amount of bullion than our great national monetary establishment. Then we were told that they desired to pillage London; but he did not hesitate to say that there was far more portable wealth in France—he meant wealth in the shape of jewelry and ornaments, than in this country. They were a nation that liked that sort of thing; and though we might put more capital into a steam-engine, they spent far more than we did on their ornaments. [Hear, hear.] *Was it probable that France would descend from its high state at the head of the civilized nations of the globe, and fall into the ranks of savages who were in the habit of making filibustering descents upon their neighbors?* [Cheers.] Was he to be told that he was merely one of those peace-men who would rush into danger with their eyes shut? They were far more fanatical about war who overlooked the considerations to which he had been adverting, than he was fanatical on the subject of peace. *Were they sure that we had not ourselves provoked all that had happened by our great armaments?* He (Mr. COBDEN) had kept a careful watch over the subject, and he was by no means prepared to say that we had not brought the whole difficulty upon ourselves by the steps we had taken to fortify our coasts, to increase our fleets and to create docks for steamships. Take the works at Keyham, which had cost £1,500 000. He well remembered that it was immediately resolved to construct similar works at Cherbourg. In 1851 he (Mr. COBDEN) moved an address to the Queen on the subject. That address was so reasonable that the noble lord did not venture to meet it by a direct negative, and so he moved the previous question. The address was to the effect that her Majesty would enter into negotiations with France with a view to stop the rivalry between the two countries, and if possible to lead to a mutual reduction of their armaments. On that occasion he brought forward evidence to show that the French had increased their fortifications solely because we had increased ours. France was a great country, with an extensive seaboard, and she was therefore entitled to maintain a large navy, but it did not follow that she should wish to have as large a navy as ours. Indeed, she ought not to have so large a navy. Nay, more than that—if he saw any disposition on her part to have as large a navy as ours, and especially if she did not yield to a fair explanation, then he should suspect some sinister design. [Hear, hear.] He would tell the House candidly that if it came to a rivalry between the two countries, and France refused to listen to an explanation, he would as cheerfully vote £500 000,000 as £5,000,000 to maintain our maritime superiority. [Loud cheers.] And for this reason: England has no frontier but the sea. England had, unfortunately, forty or fifty colonies which had no means of defence except that naval protection which we afforded them. Lastly, we had five times the mercantile tonnage of France; for all of which reasons we ought to have a larger navy. Besides France was obliged to collect a large army to guard her frontier, and, therefore, he did not think she would refuse, at our hands, so reasonable an explanation as this. [Hear, hear.] The French had never pretended to compete with us in naval matters. M. THIERS, M. LAMARTINE, and other great authorities, had laid down the doctrine that she had no need for so large a navy as we were obliged to keep. M. THIERS, it was true, said it was necessary that some Power in Europe should keep up a large fleet, in order to prevent any Power from exercising a despotism by sea; but he had never pretended to dispute the right of England to have a larger fleet than France. But why should we not have a reduction of our armaments in the same manner as we had an increase of them? The taxpayers of the country, and especially that quiet but influential portion of them who possessed fixed incomes, and on whom the 4d. income tax payable in October, would especially press, would begin to inquire why the navy should be increased at a cost of £4,000,000 or £5,000,000. Mind, he (Mr. COBDEN) did not ask for a disarmament. He did not want our navy to be reduced till it was as low as the French; but he wanted to know why an arrangement should not be come to that where they had two ships we should have three. Surely a proposition of that kind might be made between Powers which had so high an opinion of each other's loyalty and fidelity. We ought to look beyond the circle of European politics, and think what would be the effect of continued over-taxation on our relations with the United States. There could be no doubt that the prosperity of this country would be very seriously effected if it were called upon to bear unnecessary burdens. There would be a daily increasing difficulty in maintaining our rivalry, and people would be more and more induced to emigrate. That was not a state of things which would be at all desirable. Look, for example, at the disparity of the sexes caused by the military system. They took numbers of able-embodied young men and sent them abroad or shut them up in barracks; and that, joined to the effects of emigration, was already producing serious results. In 1851 there were in this country half a million more women than men. He feared that in 1861 there would be nearer a million; and that naturally led to a state of things which was the reverse of desirable. (Hear.) He trusted that hon. gentlemen would see that they had far more at stake in the general prosperity of the country than in the mere interest of any member of their families. Let them look at the question in that patriotic light, and lend their aid in cutting down an expenditure which at the best was a necessary evil. So far as it was necessary he would submit to it, but he entreated the House not to continue any burden upon the people of this country, which they could not defend by reason and justice. (The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered.)

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the Count DE PERSIGNY has left Paris on his return to London

The Minister of War has addressed an order to all colonels of regiments to send home all soldiers whose absence had been recalled after the declaration of war against Austria, and likewise all those who are entitled by their services to leave of absence for six months, so that they may be at the disposal of the farmers who may require them for getting in the harvest.

There is no change to be noticed in the commercial situation of France. The accounts from the agricultural districts are not unfavorable. The wheat crop has not sustained much injury from the storms, and it is expected that there will be only a small deficiency in the produce. The barley crop is not expected to be productive, but the stock on hand is immense. The crop of oats will probably be more productive than was expected ten days since. The harvest altogether will exceed that of a good ordinary year, and there will be an overplus for exportation. Flour for consumption is quoted at from 45f.@50f. for the sack of 157 kilos. The Paris corn market was firm.

THE DISARMAMENT OF FRANCE—RESULTS OF THE WAR ON THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, July 28.

FRANCE disarms! Her regiments and her fleets enter, with the least possible delay, into the narrow limits which a state of peace requires. We know not what effect this grave step, due to the manly initiative of the Emperor, may have abroad. In France it surprises no one. Here we know that the Imperial word is not a vain one; we know that he keeps his promises,—that he fulfills his pledges; and for us the programme of Bordeaux has still all its value; the Empire is always *peace*.

But the peace of the Empire, it must be understood, cannot be a peace without honor and without dignity —a *peace at any price*. It is because we seek no territorial aggrandizement,—because we pursue no exclusive and jealous ascendancy, that we have the right to claim, in the affairs of Europe, the place which belongs to us,—and the duty of not leaving to others the *rôle* which is assigned to us by our national character, our geographical position, and the traditions of our history.

It was because it forgot this right and this hereditary duty that the Government of King LOUIS PHILIPPE was overthrown. The throne of 1830 did not indeed rest upon so large a national basis as does the throne of the Empire to-day. But how was it that, established by the barricades of July, it fell so quickly before the barricades of February. How did it happen that this throne of the *bourgoisie* was abandoned by the *bourgoisie* itself to the indignation of the people? It was surrounded by young and valiant princes, who had more than once shown their quality at the head of our regiments; it was sustained by the consummate experience of a King who, from his youth, had taken an active part in affairs; it was protected by the ability of ministers accustomed to the labors of the tribune and of diplomacy; it granted full liberty and satisfied all interests and desires. Yes! but it *cheapened* the honor and the dignity of the country!

This was its crime,—this was the cause of its downfall.

As has been said on a solemn occasion by high authority, the successive governments of a country, whatever in other respects may be their relative legitimacy and grandeur, have a certain identity with one another. This identity leads either to the aggravation or the reparation of their mistakes. It has sometimes been said abroad that the second Empire would revenge in succession the disasters of the first. This is a mistake. Its task is not a task of vengeance, but of reparation. It repairs gloriously, one after another, the weaknesses and defaults of the Government of July.

The Crimean campaign was only the legitimate recovery of a memorable defeat. We had been excluded from the European alliance and driven from the East in 1840:—it was hoped that this process could be repeated in 1854. This was to mistake alike the Man and the Age. We know with what *éclat* the fall of Sebastopol opened to us the doors of the Divan and the Councils of Europe:—we know how we acquired the esteem and the sympathies of our brave adversaries,—of the same princes whose friendship the preceding Government had sought in vain.

Austria had resisted and destroyed our influence in Italy. She had, besides this, declined with marked disdain all intervention on our part. Her dislikes were the same in 1858; but after Magenta and Solferino they changed their parts.

As for England, who has loyally fought with us in the Crimea, and with whom for eight years we have been closely united for the welfare of Europe and the triumph of civilization, we have nothing to ask of her as she has nothing to impose upon us. The resentments of the two countries; their rooted prejudices were conquered upon the battle-fields of Alma, of Balaclava and Inkermann; they have been stifled by the applause which welcomed VICTORIA at Paris and NAPOLEON at London. Now that the mass of English journals, losing all moderation and dignity, are not careful to preserve towards the Emperor the respect which the French Press has never failed to show towards the Queen,—what does it matter? We appeal to good sense, to the public intelligence against such excesses, and justice is done. Their complaints, the injustice of their daily alarms, cannot compromise an alliance so important to the repose and the welfare of the world.

The Emperor disarms because his work is done. He has replaced France upon the high point of influence which belongs to her, and which she never ought to have lost. He has placed her in that position which is her own, and which it is not necessary to seek to diminish or to exaggerate. This is why, his work accomplished, the conqueror stops. After a campaign of two months, which history will rank amongst the most glorious ever known,—after having taken place at the head of the Marshals, as he had already done at the head of the statesmen of Europe, the Emperor can with pride call upon France to lay aside her arms and resume the labors of peace. He has given too good proofs of his strength to permit the world hereafter not to respect his repose.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following address to the Emperor from the chief Municipal Council of Paris:

"SIRE:—On the day of the departure of your Majesty the population of all France, joining in the idea and the resolutions of the Emperor, offered to him in a warm ovation its arms and treasures to carry on the war. It promised to watch like a mother over the sacred deposit intrusted to it.

Each step of our armies, each name illustrated by your rapid victories, has been hailed with pride. It has poured out its thanksgivings at the altar to thank the hand of Providence for preserving your life.

The Civic Council of Paris is glad to testify publicly its devotion to your Majesty's dynasty, and its gratitude for that genius which has thrown such new splendor upon it.

In your absence, Sire, while Her Majesty the Empress bore with so much devotion and firmness the burden of public business, the population, on its part, as if warned by a generous instinct, understood that to maintain order on the banks of the Seine was also to participate in the victories which your Majesty was gaining on the banks of the Mincio.

When the Emperor, in his moderation, fixing the limits of his success, put a check upon the ardor of his eager army and navy, the city of Paris felt happy at a peace concluded by the wisdom of the statesman, and it blessed that moderation which, in stopping the effusion of blood, guaranteed the rights of oppressed Italy without letting loose revolution.

Sire, the patriotic acclamation of an immense city in the presence of your invincible soldiers—its earnest prayers to God, who guides you, will soon resound on a solemn occasion, and proclaim that the nation, proud of its Emperor, admires you and loves you for this new glory added to our flag; for this firmness which no danger disturbs; for this calmness which dominates even the exultation of triumph; for those blessings of peace so promptly recovered; finally, for the noble attitude France assumes towards Europe."

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The London *Spectator* mentions a story that the Emperor is about to visit England on an express invitation from Queen VICTORIA.

The *Journal du Havre* corrects the assertion of the London *Times* that Prince JEROME was suffering from a dangerous attack of internal gout. The Prince has simply been ill with a fever and is recovering.

FORCES IN THE WAR.

The *Journal des Débats* corrects the assertion of FRANCIS JOSEPH, that his army had been defeated by superior numbers. In reviewing the facts and figures furnished from all sources, the *Débats* finds that the Kaiser has exaggerated not only the numbers of his enemies, but the losses of his own troops at Solferino. It gives the following table:

MONTEBELLO.

	Engaged.	Kill'd & Wound'd.
French	6 200	625
Sardinians	800	225
Total	7,000	850
Austrians	13,000	1,150

Prisoners, 150.

PALESTRO.

	Engaged.	Kill'd & Wound'd.
Sardinians	18,500	1,050
French	2 500	350
Total	21,000	1,400
Austrians	21,000	2,100

Prisoners, 950; and 6 guns.

MAGENTA AND TURBIGO.

	Engaged.	Kill'd & Wound'd.
French	55,000	4,400
Austrians	75,000	13,000

In this action the French lost 200 prisoners and 1 gun; the Austrians 7,000 prisoners and 4 guns.

MELEGNANO.

	Engaged.	Kill'd & Wound'd.
French	16,000	900
Austrians	18,000	1,400

And 900 prisoners.

SOLFERINO.

	Engaged.	Kill'd & Wound'd.
French	110 000	11 500
Sardinians	35 000	5 300
Total	145 000	16,800
Austrians	170,000	21,000

The Allies lost 350 prisoners; the Austrians 7,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

ITALY.

The Pope is said to be disposed to dismiss Cardinal ANTONELLI, and to set about the reforms demanded by France. His Holiness has been witty about his Honorary Presidency, and has declared that it "puts him, like the ball at the top of St. Peter's dome, out of reach of the earth, and lost in the clouds."

The following circular has been addressed by the new Sardinian Minister of the Interior, Signor RATTAZZI, to the Governors and the Intendants-General of Provinces:

"The nature of the events, in the midst of which has been accomplished the annexation of Lombardy to the Sub-Alpine Kingdom, has given occasion to the eminent men who form the Council of the Crown to resign office; but that change does not induce any serious variation in the political direction which the Government of the State has, with so much wisdom and firmness, up to this time maintained.

The sentiments which bind the King and the country to the glorious Emperor and the great nation, the destinies of which he rules; the necessity of assuring, and of loyally executing, in the interests of our common country, the conditions of the peace; the opportuneness of giving to the annexed provinces the earliest possible participation in the franchises of which the old ones are in possession—far from detaching us from it, ought to persuade us more and more of the fitness of remaining faithful to the direction which, for more than two lustres, has assured us, by the union of order with liberty, all the benefits of our political regimen.

And therefore the new Council will continue to promote to the utmost the development of the great principles which the magnanimous granter of the Statute (Constitution) establishes as the basis of our public law for the advancement of his people and as the safeguard of the destinies of Italy, which will find, in the reforms accomplished, and in the liberties practiced after our example, the way to attain, without convulsion (*scosse*,) that independence which is demanded by the wish of Europe, in harmony with the requirements of justice and civilization.

The work which the new Ministry is called to conduct to a determination in a brief space is arduous in proportion to the importance of the results which the whole country is to derive from it. It has need, therefore, of the frank and intelligent coöperation of all the officials employed in the public administration in the various parts of the country. The undersigned addresses himself to those who belong to his department, confidently inviting them to identify themselves with the idea of the Government, and to make it their study to facilitate to it the fulfillment of the duties imposed upon it by the confidence of the Crown.

To this end they will take pain to calms those minds which are too readily discouraged, to raise depressed hopes, to strengthen faith in right and in liberty, to remove all occasions of discord, to give force to the conditions of order, to link together, in short, all the aspirations, all the legitimate influences of the nation around the constitutional throne of the King.

The King's Government desires to be always that of the whole country, and never that of a party. And if it be inseparable from free institutions that the nation should be divided into parties, it is likewise an essential condition of those institutions that the authorities, whence directly emanates the guarantee of the rights and interests of the citizens, should remain alien to all spirit of party.

The moral authority of the public officers will increase in proportion as they show themselves impressed with their duties in this respect.

Neither must it be forgotten by the representatives of the Central Power in the various provinces, that, according to the spirit of our institutions, they are at the same time, and in many respects, the representatives of those same provinces towards that Power itself, and that they are there constituted to protect, second, and strengthen, in the terms of the law, the local action, as well public as private, and not to deny it, suffocate it, or appropriate it to the exclusive profit of the governing action. The concentrating organization that constitutes the strength of the great modern States is certainly not to be dispensed with; but it cannot be exaggerated without danger of diminishing its efficacy, since such exaggeration would be detrimental to the energy which naturally develops itself in the communal and provincial circles, and in that of private associations, whereby the political and economical power of nations is so greatly increased.

And as it is the intention of the Government to propose reforms which may enlarge the communal and provincial liberties, and more amply realize the coöperation of the nation with all the powers of the State, the public officials will take care to second this intention, preparing the people, as far as on them depends, for this extension of the public guarantees.

In the provinces where the representative institution is not yet in vigor they will endeavor to anticipate the movement in which this shall be bestowed on them, endeavoring to ascertain the wishes of the populations confided to their care, and surrounding themselves to that end with those men who by their enlightenment, morality, and other qualities, are looked upon as the natural representatives of the district. In this same intention they will be careful to remove from office those persons who do not enjoy public consideration.

The Government of the most loyal of kings ought not only to be, but also to appear, in the eye of all, the most honest and moral of Governments. The nation has a right to appear worthy of its liberties; and therefore all the public functionaries will allow no opportunity to escape that may present itself of rendering homage to civil morality.

Finally, public security will receive their utmost attention. It often happens that after great wars and strong political emotions, order is more or less seriously compromised; it will be their duty, therefore, with the aid of the municipal authorities and of the National Guard, which will have to be organised in every commune, to provide for the complete security, under the public guardianship, of all persons and properties, whatsoever their condition and nature; bearing in mind that it is essentially by this criterion, and with reason, that nations measure and recognise the goodness and the strength of Governments.

In these terms the undersigned again reckons on all the officials who, as well in the old as in the new provinces, belong to his department, for the diligence and coöperation essential to the fulfillment of the task assigned to him.

Turin, July 25. U. RATTAZZI."

Addresses to the French army have been published at Milan and Brescia expressive of gratitude to France for having shed her blood for the Italian cause.

A Turin letter says:

"One part of the programme of the Rattazzi Ministry is to put an end to the dictatorship of VICTOR EMANUEL, and to reëstablish the exercise of constitutional liberties. Decrees will soon be published to put the Constitution again in force. The present Chambers, in all probability, will not be again called together; there will be a dissolution, and then a general election, simultaneously in Lombardy and in the States of Piedmont. That will be the first act of the fusion."

A *Times* correspondent writes: "The Wormser, Joch, or Stelvio, which the Tyrolese volunteer corps so gallantly defended during the war, now forms a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. As the exact position of the Stelvio can only be seen on Ordnance maps, it may be as well to observe that the magnificent military road which crosses the mountain leads to Meran, and consequently to the valley of the Adige. The position on the Stelvio between the Ferdinands-Höhe, Santa Maria, Branlio, Spondalunga, and Monte Crystallo could be defended by a couple of thousand resolute men against an army. I am not aware that the Emperor NAPOLEON intends to dub himself "Protector" of the Italian Confederation, but he certainly is acting in Italy as if France were the only great Power in Europe. The Austrian Government appears to be paralyzed, for it neither meddles nor makes in Central Italy. From Rome we learn that his Holiness will consent to act as Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, "if no new territorial arrangements—with the exception of the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia—are made." On the 21st the French army on the Mincio began its retrograde movement. The first corps took the direction of Milan, the second moved towards Brescia, the third to Tortona, and the fourth and fifth to Parma and Piacenza. The reserve artillery will, for the moment, remain in Pavia. On the 20th the Imperial Guard was still at Bergamo, but it had received orders to march, and is to be in Paris before the 15th of August. The French Infantry will return to France by sea, but the cavalry and artillery are to cross Mont Cénis. A Valleggio correspondent assures the Augsburg *Gazette* that the French army is *now* well pleased with the turn which things have taken. It has suffered greatly during the last three weeks from heat, want of good water, and a dearth of provisions, and it has also had time and opportunity to remark that the siege of the fortresses would have been an exceedingly difficult and wearisome task. It is said that for some time past the French army has received supplies from Austria, "the resources of Lombardy and Sardinia being completely exhausted, and it being almost impossible to send a sufficient quantity of provisions for such a large army from France." Several of the wounded Austrian officers who were in the hospitals at Milan have returned to Verona, and they one and all declare that they were well treated by the French authorities. When first brought in from Magenta they were insulted by the Milan mob, but the French troops took care that no injury should be done them. As almost all the wounded officers were deprived of their property on the field of battle by the Turcos, they were supplied with linen, plain clothes, and money for their traveling expenses by the French authorities. The French prisoners are now on their way home.

The *Opinione*, a semi-official journal of Turin, in a leading article, contains an energetic protest from ROBERTO D'AZEGLIO, brother of the noble and brave MASSIMO against the restoration of the perjured and despotic Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. On the 17th, under the heading of "The Duchies and the Legations," it began as follows: "We have news from Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations. The consternation produced there by the peace can be imagined, not described. But the populations must not suffer themselves to be thus overcome. This is the moment for magnanimous resolves and energetic counsels. Who is to bring back to Modena and Florence the deposed princes—the princes who fought at Solferino against the allied armies? * * * The Italians were invited freely to express their desires; they have been expressed, and must now be satisfied. A fruitful harvest of evils and disorder would be in store for the future if it is designed to impose upon them, by violent means, the humiliation of receiving back princes who brought about their own downfall, by openly showing themselves enemies to Italy and the satellites of Austria."

A Paris letter in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says: "One of the first acts of the new Sardinian Ministry will be, it is said, to put an end to the present dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and to present to them an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will afterwards take place, in order to effect, in the new Chambers, the complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will reside, and the Parliament sit, in alternate years, at Milan and at Turin. The nobility and the commercial community in Lombardy are desirous that the province shall be as promptly as possible brought under legal and regular order."

A letter from Brescia states that twelve new regiments of infantry, and from eight to ten battalions of riflemen, are to be raised immediately, making the present force thirty-four regiments of infantry, and from twenty to twenty-two battalions of riflemen.

The town of Reggio, in Modena, has presented, through Gen. CAMPI, an address to the King of Sardinia, in which the people say: "Sire, we are devoted to you; do not withdraw your representatives; we look to you for protection." In a letter from the town of Modena, on the 19th, we read: "The municipalities vote money, and the people subscribe. Everybody wants arms. The fullest confidence is placed in the authorities. The restoration of the fugitive Duke, without the aid of foreign troops, is impossible."

The municipality of Parma has voted an address to King VICTOR EMANUEL, in which it is said: "We are with your Majesty and for your Majesty, and will always remain so with courage and confidence."

The province of Guastalla, in Parma, has declared

In a public protest that any attempt to replace it under a detested domination shall be resisted to the utmost, even with the weapons of despair.

Tuscany is recovering from the violent agitation into which it was plunged by the news of the war. In a letter dated Florence, July 18, we read: "We were greatly disappointed by the news of the peace of Villafranca; but we begin to perceive that matters are not so bad as we at first believed. We have much to do, but we have now a chance of doing it, which we had not before the war. Our Austrian Grand Duke is removed from the scene. We have an opportunity of appealing to Europe, which cannot consent to permit Austria again to invade us, and we are able to show that we deserve its consideration. The King has had much to endure; he cannot do for us all that he would, but he will do all he can, and that is very much. His Majesty has our confidence as much as ever. The Government continues to arm the country with great vigor, and receives volunteers daily."

AUSTRALIA.

The latest London correspondence from Vienna says:

"For a time a very unfriendly feeling towards England prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding. The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world, but none whatever on politicians, who have not yet forgotten the repeated assurances some time ago given to Lord Cowley that France was not arming. 'The object of His Majesty,' says a diplomatist, 'is to give the cotton politicians an excuse for refusing to grant the money necessary for continuing the armaments.'

On the 1st of August a military commission, which is to be composed of the most distinguished Austrian officers, will meet here. The Austrians have had good sense enough to remark that the organization of their army is in several respects faulty, and they have resolved to make the necessary changes without delay. The arms of the soldiers and the artillery will be improved, the number of Jäger battalions increased to 40, the strength of the regiments of the line diminished, &c. It is stated that Count Zedwitz, who commanded the reserve cavalry of the first army on the 24th of June, has been condemned by a court-martial to imprisonment in a fortress for ten years; but if such a sentence has been passed on him it is not likely that it will be put into execution. Count Zedwitz has always passed for a very brave and enterprizing officer, but he had been suffering severely from nervous headache for some time before the battle of Solferino was fought. Baron Lauingen, who commanded under him, was the person who was most to blame, and the military world is astonished that he was permitted to escape without severe punishment. By 'special favor' of His Majesty he was allowed to quit the army without retaining his military rank."

THE HUNGARIANS AND AUSTRIA—LETTER FROM BARTHOLEMEW SZEMERE.

From the Paris Patrie, Aug. 1.

Mr. Editor:—The more our patriotic sensibility has been wounded by the absolute silence which the French Press has preserved concerning Hungarian affairs for the past ten years, the more did I rejoice at reading your article of to-day, which at last does us striking justice. You have justly characterized the Hungarian movement in saying that it was not revolutionary but purely national, and you might have added, purely constitutional.

To prove this, I need only refer you to an extract from the memoir which some of my countrymen and myself presented to the President of the French Republic in 1851, at the time when Austria desired to enter into the Germanic Confederation, with her Hungarian and Italian provinces. Actual events show very clearly with what motive Austria conceived this project, well devised we admit, but fortunately thwarted.

In that memoir we have enumerated, one by one, the political guarantees which ought to be for us so many bulwarks against the encroachments of absolute power. The first of these guarantees was the solemn oath which each king should take for the maintenance of all our laws. The second was the diploma of his coronation, sanctioned by the signature and seal of the King, and which contained the recapitulation of all the fundamental principles of our Constitution, and constituted, in point of fact, a personal and real compact between the nation and the King. The third is found in the treaties of peace concluded in 1606, 1622, 1645 and 1711, between Hungary and the dynasty—each one of which confirmed anew our national freedom and independence, and most of which were concluded under the influence and the guarantees of France, England, Sweden and Holland:—so that these treaties ought to be regarded as having all the weight and authority of an international act. The further guarantee is found in our whole code, which contains the oaths and the diplomas of all our Kings, the articles of our treaties with the dynasty, and a great number of laws giving the most solemn assurances to restrain on one hand the Royal power, and on the other to protect the liberties of the nation. Article 3 of the treaty of 1715 says "that the King can only govern according to existing laws, or those which may hereafter be made and *voted* by the Diet,—and that Hungary shall never, consequently, be governed according to the *system established* in the *other countries* belonging to Austria." A law of 1790 says that "notwithstanding the changes introduced in the succession by the Pragmatic Sanction, Hungary with the party annexed, remains a free and independent kingdom, so far as the form and system of its government are concerned;—that it is never to be subjected to any other country or nation, but shall always preserve its own Constitution, and shall consequently be governed and administered by kings legally crowned,—not according to the example of other countries, but according to its own laws and customs."

After having stated these four guarantees, we reason thus in our Memoir. I quote:

"It is then incontestable that after having obtained so many assurances and guarantees, we had the right to demand from the Hapsburgs respect for our national independence and our Constitution sanctioned by our laws, consecrated by treaties and sworn to by all our kings. Even when in 1804 Francis I. took the title of Emperor of Austria, he made, in his proclamation of August 15, 1804, a voluntary declaration before all Europe in these words, 'Our kingdoms, principalities and provinces preserve unchanged their titles, constitutions and prerogatives,—especially is this the case with the kingdom of Hungary—the coronations shall be hereafter precisely what they have been hitherto, for us and our predecessors, as kings of Hungary.'"

But perhaps we may be asked if the position of Hungary towards Austria has not been completely changed by the events of 1848 and 1849. To this question we reply:

1. That the reforms which took place in 1848 were not the result of revolutionary measures, but were adopted and introduced by the most legal forms, *discussed* and *voted* by the two Chambers, consented to and *sanctioned* by the King. The arrival at Vienna of a Hungarian deputation, composed of about 150 members, and charged by the two Chambers with laying before the king the wishes and complaints of the country, cannot be characterized as an act of violence, especially when, three weeks afterwards, the same king went of his own accord to Presburg to sanction in person the laws to which he had given his consent in Vienna,—and all this while legal order and tranquility reigned throughout Hungary.

2. That although by the laws of 1848 the names of certain public functions were changed, those laws did not in any respect alter the relations of Hungary to Austria, and were only the confirmation of rights already guaranteed by all our ancient laws.

3. That the nation took arms only after Austria had invaded its territory by Jellachich, one of the high officers of the country, who, thus aided and pushed on by the Court at Vienna, rebelled against the existing laws.

4. That when, after the invasion of Hungary by the Austrian army in December, 1848, the two Chambers sent to Prince Windischgratz, Commander-in-Chief, messengers of peace, he not only refused to receive them, but caused them to be arrested, and one of them, Count Louis de Batthyany, in spite of the sacredness of his mission, was condemned to be hung.

5. That Hungary has never asked anything more than the maintenance of what she possessed,—of that which existed legally,—the maintenance of her ancient Constitution, of her liberty, of her national independence, of her rights, and her laws confirmed, guaranteed and sworn to by the Hapsburgh dynasty,—which made war upon us solely to overturn the Constitution we had enjoyed for ten centuries.

It was Hungary, therefore, which was conservative—which was the champion of established law—and it is the Austrian dynasty which rebelled against that law. Hungary was merely defending herself; it was Austria which imposed the war upon us—which we accepted, because we could not avoid it.

In these few words, Sir, you have the whole case. Hungary stood steadily upon legal, historical, constitutional ground. It was love of country, the sentiment of national independence and attachment to freedom which created an army 180,000 strong, and which drove back the Austrians victoriously to the gates of Vienna. They were only saved by the Russians.

If there is any people in the world who love liberty and cling to their nationality, it is certainly the Hungarians. For ten centuries they enjoyed freedom and independence as a nation—they know, therefore, how to appreciate them. I believe, also, that there is only one way of satisfying them, and that is by restoring to them their *historical boundaries* and their *ancient Constitution*, sanctioned by so many centuries. Upon this condition only is there any possibility of a reconciliation between Hungary and the Austrian dynasty. As she knew how to be free under that dynasty in the past, I hope she will know it in the future also.

BARTHELEMY DE SZEMERE,
Ex-Minister President of Hungary.

Paris, July 26, 1859.

The London *Times* thus discourses on the quarrel of veracity between Prussia and Austria:

In these days we discount rather promptly those draughts which our forefathers used to draw upon posterity. Whatever doubt may hang over the present, and however impenetrable may be the future, we soon come to know all that can be known of the past. Time was when a State paper only struggled into light after the lapse of a couple of generations, and when half-a-dozen gentlemen could chuckle all their lives at the wild guesses of the rest of the human race as to the causes and details of events which had materially molded the fortunes of mankind. But now publicity has become a great power, and public opinion, which is the sturdy son of publicity, goes forth casting down and settling up all things, preaching all the time a better mortality, and more human sympathies than were ever acknowledged by little cliques of diplomatists. The statesman or the diplomatist who should, in this year of grace, 1859, neglect to convince the world that he is right, would be like the military man who should pooh, pooh the rifled cannon, or the naval man who should leave out of his calculations the invention of steam. Honestly or dishonestly, for truth or for falsehood, to inspire a well-grounded confidence, or to lure to a false security, to inform or to deceive, all who exercise power now address themselves to the multitude.

Some few weeks since the great question of State controversy was—Who shall bear the odium of the war? Now it has become a dispute—Who shall endure the reproach of the peace? A well-known expedient for curing the pugnacity of two unreasonable men is to lock them up in a room together and bid them fight their quarrel out without witnesses. Europe adopted very much this plan with France and Austria, and the common consequence followed. When the door was unlocked the two enemies were found sitting at the same table, excellent friends, but in very ill humor with the rest of the world. After their loud challenges they were a little ashamed of the peaceful position in which they were so suddenly discovered, and each felt bound to find excuses for the sudden cessation of so much martial ardour. France had been basely deserted by England, and had been threatened by Prussia and all the rest of Continental Europe. Austria had also been deserted by England, and had not been properly aided by Prussia. But, much worse than this, the "natural" allies of Austria—*to wit*, England, Prussia and Russia—had agreed together to extort from Austria worse terms than those which were offered by the Emperor of the French. That is to say, that, according to the Austrian version, the Emperor of the French, with arms in his hands and three victories at his back, was inclined to do less for Italy than the much-maligned neutral Powers. Therefore Austria, as she affirmed, very prudently yieldded her sword to her more reasonable adversary. This version is now contested by two of the incriminated Powers. The Russian Government flatly contradicts the statement of the Austrian official papers, and authoritatively declares that when the treaty of Villafranca was signed no basis of mediation had been discussed, and that even the preliminary question of the expediency of mediating had not been settled. England, and incidentally Prussia, speak out upon the same subject by the publication of a dispatch from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Berlin. Lord John Russell, in this dispatch, tells an unvarnished and, indeed, a somewhat prosy tale, of how Count Bernstorff came to him from his superiors in the Prussian Government, and communicated to him the great and very natural desire on the part of Prussia that England and the Czar should join her in putting an end to "the effusion of blood," but that a great quantity of vague language, when tested by further questioning, only came to this, "that Prussia could not propose to Austria any alienation of territory, but only reforms and changes in modes "of administration." To this proposition Lord John Russell replied by an exposition of the views and policy of England on this Italian question. So far from thinking that in case of mediation the neutral Powers could not propose to Austria any alienation of territory, Lord John declared it to be the opinion of his Government that "no termination of the war should be expected without some cession of territory on the port of Austria." So far from confining himself to the mild hope of Count Bernstorff, that "the treaties which bind Austria to exercise a sort of protectorate over certain Italian States may be replaced by a better system," Lord John asserts it to be the firm persuation of the English Government that "an Italy in which the people should be the free citazens of a free country would strengthen and "confirm the balance of power." Lord John also indulges his natural bent, and takes advantage of the opportunity to read the Prussian Court a few Whig apophthegms somewhat trite in their character and loose in their application. He insists, however, that, in addition to some cession of territory by Austria, there must be, to complete any settlement of Italy, a permanent reform in the administration of the States of the Church. He thinks, moreover, that Austria committed "an act of extreme imprudence" when she began the war and invaded Piedmont, and he considers that act as a forfeiture of the rights conferred upon her by the treaties of 1814.

This is, no doubt, a declaration of moral hostility on the part of England to the usurpations of Austria in Italy, and it derives increased significance from the admission that these views had already been communicated to the Emperor of the French. Austria might, indeed, well suspect, if this document came to her knowledge, that she could have little hope of saving Venetia through the mediation of the Cabinet which had put forth this State paper. But whatever may be its purport as declaring the views of England, this dispatch goes but a short way to justify the declaration of the Austrian Emperor, that he had acquiesced in an undesirable peace because the terms of that peace, undesirable as they were, and offered as they were at the sword's point, were still more favorable than those which were pressed upon him by his allies. This assertion is now contradicted by Russia, is disproved in respect of Prussia, and is not quite true even as regards England. Russia now declares that she had done nothing at all towards settling the basis of any accommodation, and Prussia had declined to advise any cession of territory. Some persons less confiding than we are might still suspect some mystery in this matter. It cannot be that the Emperor of Austria, even in the bitterness of those first few moments that followed the cession of an Austrian province, should have publicly stated to Europe that which he did not think to be true. Must we believe that Napoleon III. at Villafranca was too clever for Francis Joseph? Must we understand that the Emperor of Austria when he signed that treaty believed in dangers from Russia and Prussia which did not really exist, and was thus deceived to his own good? We see no other way of reconciling the manifestoes of the lately belligerent Powers with the statements of the neutral nations. But, however this may be, the relative position of Austria and Prussia after the publication of this State paper will be somewhat analogous to that which existed between Austria and Russia at the close of the Russian war. Russia then thought that she had been deserted by her natural allies, and, after she had sulkily yielded, was more resentful against her unstable friends than against her active foes. It has now so happened, or has been so contrived, that Austria is in just the same humor to enjoy any future humiliation of Prussia as Russia was the other day to take pleasure in the humiliation of Austria. Prussia, doubtless, will look to this. For ourselves, we are only occupied with this question so far as it is right to ascertain the public facts of the age in which we write, and to collect the various testimony of the great actors in the great European—*misunderstanding*.

A late Viennese letter says:

"The Hanoverians are also agitating in favor of a German Parliament, but the political ferment which has been brought about by the hastily concluded peace will soon subside if it is seen that Austria has neither sacrificed Germany nor intends to forsake her. This Government has, however, lost much ground in Germany, and it can only recover it by judicious internal reforms and by the introduction of a system which is more in keeping with the spirit of the times. The general public appears to know nothing of what is passing here, but the few are well aware that a violent struggle is now going on between the Reformers and Retrogardists. Some persons who are attached to the person of the Emperor thought it fit to make an attack on Baron Bach, who thereupon tendered his resignation. That it was not accepted need hardly be said. There is again a question of the dismissal of several of His Majesty's official advisers, and of the re-formation of a Ministry of War, under the direction of the Archduke Albrecht. It is whispered that Baron Wolkenstein, a member of the Council of the Empire, is likely to succeed Baron Bach, the present Minister of the Interior. On the 20th inst. the King of Bavaria opened the Diet in person, and recommended it—peace being restored—to direct its attention to internal affairs. The Royal speech was not very full of matter, but it must have given great satisfaction to the representatives of the Bavarian nation, as every word of it proves that His Majesty is attached to the Constitution, and is resolved to maintain it. It is stated that M. von Bismark Schonhausen, the bugbear of the Austrians, is to return to Frankfort, and that M. von Usedom is to have some other diplomatic appointment. On the 21st the German Diet unanimously seconded the motions of Austria and Prussia that the Federal contingents and fortresses should be placed on a peace footing.

A few days ago Prince Esterhazy received telegraphic instructions to go from London to St. Cloud to congratulate the Emperor of the French on his safe arrival.

The Grand Duke Leopold is now pleading an *alibi*. He was *not* with his son with the Austrian staff at Solferino; he was quite elsewhere, viz: at Voeslau, a small village near Vienna. The *Times* correspondent only saw his ghost or "double." As to Modena, that Duke brazens it out, and talks of having still 4,000 men in Verona with which he means to march on his revolted territory and restore "order."

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that, although Count Colloredo had an audience of the Emperor on the 28th of July, and was long closeted with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he is not likely to leave for Zurich until the beginning of the coming week. For a time a very unfriendly feeling toward England prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding. The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing, has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world. The Count de Sonneville will return here as the representative of France.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated July 15:

"Although the war in Italy was approved by us, in many respects, on account of the unfriendly feeling which prevails here against the Austrian Government, our Emperor has always entertained a friendly feeling towards each belligerent. The Russian army eagerly desired war with Austria, and the Guard had been apprised that in place of forming the reserve, as usual, it should be the first engaged. One *corps d'armée* had been concentrated in Podolia, and another in Bessarabia. These demonstrations, however, were more apparent than real, and I have reason to know that the Russian Government has contributed to the peace just concluded. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs had his plan of mediation, which would have shortly been brought forward."

The Russian screw liner *Retvizan*, of 84 guns, Capt. Baron Towe, and screw frigate *Gremoboi*, of 50 guns, Capt. Yzelmerleff, which had lately put into Cadiz, from Smyrna and Messina, on their way to the Baltic, left on the 16th, without having been admitted to pratique by the Board of Health.

The Emperor Alexander has established a Commission to draw up a military code for the purpose of remedying despotic abuses in the army. The Commission will consist of General Napo Koitchitsky, Lieut. General Fomine, and Major-Generals Engelhard, Markou and Tchewinsky. The day that the monument to his father Nicholas I., was inaugurated, the Czar assigned the sum of 8,325,000 roubles to the fund for the relief of invalids and veterans.

The Russian fleet has been enlarged during the first six months of the current year by five new screw line-of-battle ships, exclusive of the *General Admiral*, built in America.

Three *corps d'armée* mobilized for the war are put on the peace footing. The fifth *corps* will, however, for the present, remain on the war establishment.

The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, has three times at Brussels insisted on the fortresses of Mantua and Verona, as well as the capital of the new Italian State of Venetia, being exclusively garrisoned by native regiments of the Peninsular Confederation.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 26th state that a number of deputies now at La Granja had waited on the Queen, to congratulate her on her pregnancy.

It is said that the Government had resolved on establishing municipal system in the island of Cuba.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* has the following:

"At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries not only, as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match this place shall be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Feline, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence under the pretence that the French troops might take possession of them, are now only heaps of ruins, and the brass guns with which they were armed are still in the hands of the English. The English will not allow these fortifications to be restored, and yet we permit them to encroach every day, by constructing barracks on the neutral ground, and by taking the stone destined for their walls from the quarries of San Roque."

The journals announce that new arrests had been made at Seville, also at Badajoz and Olivenza.

Private letters announce that the Spanish Cortes will assemble at the beginning of October; and that Gen. Prim is to be Governor-General of Cuba in the room of Gen. Concha, who has resigned.

A French war schooner was nearly lost off the coast near Cadiz on the 21st July.

Señor Mora has published an apology in which he makes very serious charges against Señor Calderon Collantes, the President of the Council of Ministers.

The *Gaceta*, of Madrid, announces that a submarine cable is to be laid at once, by a French company from Cadiz to the Canaries, and thence to Havana and Rio de Janeiro.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese men-of-war have been sent to the River Plate.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Belgrade, Sunday, July 24.

A denial has been given to the reports spread by the German and Turkish Press against Prince Milosch.

Prince Milosch leaves to-morrow for the interior of the country.

EAST INDIES.

A Parliamentary return gives the actual strength of the British troops in India, exclusive of Queen's troops:

Bengal	149,692	Bombay	77,473
Madras	74,590	Punjaub	56,410
Total			358,165

The Rajah of Cashmere has sent a tent of Shawls as a present to Queen Victoria, with a bedstead of carved gold; the whole valued at £150,000, or three-quarters-of-a-million of dollars!

The Rajah Hunder-sing has just been married at Lahore to an English lady, Miss Hodge. It is the first marriage of the kind which has taken place; the Prince being a Pagan and immensely rich.

THE SHAKESPEARE CONTROVERSY.

If we may believe the *Critic*, the controversy respecting Mr. Collier's Shakesperian "Emendations" is likely to assume a new and rather startling phase. Mr. Parry, the alleged former possessor of the celebrated folio, denies that this copy was ever in his possession; that, on the contrary, "it differed in edition, in binding, in corrections—in fact in every particular in which a book can differ—from the folio 'Shakespeare' formerly in his possession." If we are not misinformed, (says our cotemporary,) it is likely that Mr. Collier may be called upon to defend the Shakesperian papers at Bridgewater House, once in his possession. It is said that precisely the same observations as to pencil handwriting of a modern character underlying paint or ink writing have been made, and that even a strong similarity in the character has been detected.

PIEDMONT.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued the following order:

"Lovere, Tuesday, July 19.

"However political affairs may go in the present circumstances, it is the duty of the Italians not only not to lay down their arms and manifest discouragement, but to swell the ranks, and to show to Europe that, guided by the heroic Victor Emanuel, they are ready again to confront the vicissitudes of war in whatever form they may present themselves."

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Times'* correspondent from Rome says that "there is great dissatisfaction here, and I have no hesitation in saying that the French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak." The Jesuits have been driven out of Faenza, Forli and Ferrara. In this last city, only one hour was given them; and in the other two, twenty-four hours.

The Bologna *Gazette* publishes a declaration to the effect that the provinces of Romagna have shaken off the Papal yoke, never to return to it again, and that it is their wish to be annexed to Sardinia.

TUSCANY.

The *Croce di Savoia*, of Modena, announces that the Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena and Reggio.

LOMBARDY.

The Milan *Gazette* states that the French troops are constantly passing through Milan at present, on their way back to France.

Berne, Monday, Aug. 1.

Count Rechberg has officially announced to the Federal Council that France and Austria have chosen Zurich to open a conference on the treaty of peace.

St. Petersburg, Friday, July 29.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has the following: "The journals, relying upon diplomatic documents, have pretended that the bases of mediation were agreed upon by the neutral Powers prior to the conclusion of the treaty of Villafranca, and that these bases, being especially judged by Austria less favorable than those proposed by France, had determined the Emperor of Austria to accept the latter ones. We are authorized to state that the bases of mediation of which the project lately published is composed, had not been agreed upon by the neutral Powers, nor even discussed. The preliminaries of peace between the belligerents were already signed before the principle of mediation, which formed the object of negotiations between the neutral Powers, was definitely agreed upon."

Turin, Saturday, July 30.

The Dictator of Modena has convoked the popular Assemblies. All persons competent to read and write, and whose age is not less than 21, will be entitled to vote. Perfect order prevails.

Florence, Saturday, July 30.

The Sardinian Commissary, Signor Buoncompagni left this evening. Signor Ricasoli, a partisan of the union of Tuscany with Sardinia, will remain at the head of the Government in Florence.

Berne, Saturday, July 30.

The Federal Assembly has adopted a law against the enrollment of Swiss in foreign service. The law forbids the entry, as a special corps, into the military service of foreign States, under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months, and one to five years loss of civil rights. The close of the session then took place.

Turin, Monday, Aug. 1.

The King has received Count Reiset, Special Envoy of the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. Count Reiset will soon leave for Parma and Florence. His Majesty has signed a degree by which the Sardinian law respecting the Press is extended to Lombardy. The departure of the King for Milan is fixed for Sunday next. His Majesty will remain there a fortnight, and will be accompanied by the Ministers of State. The municipality of Turin is preparing *fêtes* for the 15th of August.

Turin, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the decree relative to the erection, at the expense of the State, of a monument at Solferino, which will be a memorial of the victories of the allied armies, and a lasting testimony of the gratitude of the Italians to the French army commanded by the Emperor Napoleon III., who so heroically imperrilled himself for the cause of Italian independence in the memorable battle of the 24th of June.

Paris, Saturday, July 30.

It is asserted that the Emperor, at the audience granted to the Tuscan Ambassador, advised the recall of the hereditary Prince to Florence, and his restoration to be accompanied by the granting of a Constitution to the country. Marshal Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely has arrived here.

The Brazil mail, Lisbon, July 31.—The *Avon* has arrived with news from Rio de Janeiro to the 9th. War has been declared between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres, but hostilities have not yet commenced. Exchange on London, 21¼.

INDIA.

The following is from the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent:

Calcutta, Saturday, June 18.

The campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans withdrawn under cover for the rains. The rebels, still 6,000 strong, are in terrible distress. The Nana, the Begum, and Bala Rao are the only three leaders of note remaining. Hyderabad is perfectly quiet. An order has been issued reducing all native armed corps of the line. This reduction, which will ultimately amount to a fourth of the strength, is extended to Bombay and Madras. No money has for some days been paid into the open loan, and the Five per Cents. continue at 14 discount. Exchange Bills have sold at 2s. ⅜d. for six months, and Credits at 2s. ½d. Very few Credit Bills have been offered, and the rates have been from 3s. ⅜d.@3s. ⅞d.

Aden Telegraph Office, Sunday, July 17.

The disaffection among the late Company's European troops is on the increase. At Berhampore they are in open mutiny; have entrenched themselves in the barracks, and elected officers. The Madras Fusiliers followed the example of the Bengal troops. Central India quiet. The campaign in Nepaul has been closed. The Oude police and Sikhs watch the frontier. Exchange on London, six months sight £2 ¾d. Large shipments of cotton are being made to China.

CHINA.

The following is from the *Times* correspondent:

Hong Kong, Saturday, June 4.

His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce, in the *Magicienne*, His Excellency M. de Bourboulon, in the *Du Chaylu*, had left for Shanghai. Admiral Hope had previously gone north. The general rendezvous is at Shanghai before proceeding to the Peiho. From Shanghai we learn that the United States steamer *Powhattan* had got on shore near Woosung, but it was expected she would be got off uninjured, and that Mr. Ward's progress would not be delayed on this account. Intelligence from Cochin China tells of loss sustained by the allied forces, and great sickness prevails. The natives fight bravely, and it is said that the French Admiral has applied for strong reinforcements, and, meanwhile, is content to hold his position.

Cotton is 7 to 8. Mace higher. Metals dull. Sugar advanced 30c. to 40c. per picul. The supply of Silk is reported large; the only transaction has been 800 cases rereceied for the American market at prices under those asked for the old crop. Tea—Rates paid are high and gradually increasing. Exchange has further advanced. Bank Bills, 4s. 11d.; first-class Private Bills, 4s. 11¼@4s. 11½d.; Credits, 4s. 11¾d. Amoy and Foochou markets dull.

Shanghai market inactive; few buyers of Tea are found. Exchange on London, 6s. 8d. for Bank Bills; Credits, 6s. 8¾d. for six months' sight. Manila advices unimportant. Exchange on London, 4s. 6d., six months.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Times* says we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Melbourne to 17th May; Sydney, 13th May, and Adelaide to the 18th May.

The production of gold this year exhibits a deficiency as compared with last year up to the same time. The quantity brought down by escort is this year 747,756 oz.; last year, 822,804 oz. The quantity exported, 809,895 oz., and last year, 922,174 oz. This deficiency is said to arise from the dryness of the season.

The following telegram is from the London *Times*:

Aden, Saturday, July 18.

The *Benares*, from Australia, arrived this morning. Dates Sydney, 14th June; Melbourne, 17th; Adelaide, 20th. Rates of Exchange—Sydney on London, at 60 days, 2 ₽ cent. premium; at 30 days, 2½. Melbourne rates the same. No political news; trade dull. The prospects of war had no influence on the markets.

Financial and Commercial.

The following is from the *Times* city article, August 2: "A heavy and distrustful feeling continues observable, and Consols declined ⅛, notwithstanding the announcement of £513,000 in gold from Australia, America and elsewhere. The news from India, showing the continuance of military as well as financial difficulties tended to depress the market. The demand for money has increased to-day, and the general rate has been fully maintained at 2½ ₽ cent. At the Bank, the applications for discount were numerous. The rates for loans on the Stock Exchange is 1½@2 ₽ cent. The *Prince of Wales* and *Lightning* have arrived from Melbourne with £428,000. Foreign Stocks quiet but firm.

The following is from *Times* City Article, Aug. 3:

"The English Funds opened this morning at an advance of ⅛, and subsequently experienced a further fractional improvement, which was not maintained. Consols for money left off at 94¾@⅞ for the new account; the 7th September, 94⅞@95. The demand for money continues active, and there has been again an increase in the applications at the Bank. The Foreign Exchanges were unchanged. The Indian statement of Sir C. Wood harmonized with the expectations previously entertained of the financial requirements of the current year. A meeting of the London Discount Company took place Aug. 3. A dividend was declared for the past half year at the rate of 5 ₽ cent. per annum, free of income tax. The total bills discounted since Jan. 1 has been £6,500,000. In American Securities the bonds of the Illinois Central improved.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Monday, Aug. 1 and 2.

The market has been dull, and sales barely reach 12,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are the turn in the buyers' favor.

LONDON COMMERCIAL MARKET.

London, Monday, Aug. 1.

The market was firm at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

At to-day's market, Wheat met with a very limited demand, and barely maintained its value. Flour had a better inquiry. Oats, slow sale, and prices unchanged. Indian Corn was dull of sale, without change in value.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

Tea steady. Sugar firm; stock, 56,000 tons. Coffee unchanged. Rice firm; stock, 70,000 tons. Molasses—Demand restricted; prices unchanged. Saltpetre—Higher prices asked. Tallow—Prices advanced; fair demand; P. Y. C., on the spot, 54s. 9d.@55s ₽ cwt.; stock, 22,432 casks. Oils—Linseed, 28s. 6d. ₽ cwt; Olive firm, at £50 for Gallipoli; Fish Oils unaltered; good Palm, 44s.@46s.; Cocoa Nut, 41s.@43s. 6d.; Rape, 36s.@40s. ₽ cwt. Spirits—Little doing, but market firm. Metals—Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. 6d.@53s., cash; Tin slow; other metals unchanged.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The purchase of three steamers (known as the Collins line of steamships) for account of the "Pacific Mail Steamship Company," and the "Panama Railroad Company," and the interest out of these to create a new line to ply between *New-York and Aspinwall*, in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers on the Pacific Ocean, (and in lieu of the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamers,) has been for weeks noted in the public journals, while the price paid for these three steamers is said to be between $600 000 and $800,000, though nothing positive is apparently known among stockholders, if to all of the directors.

Is it not time to make known to those in interest and for whose account this purchase is made, the object, price and mode of payment, together with the division and proposed employ of such steamers? This purchase, alike in tonnage and cost, involves a large outlay, and light upon the whole transaction would be satisfactory to some, if not many stockholders.

It affords a fitting occasion to assemble all our stockholders; they have not been brought together since May, 1858, though by a resolution in June, 1855 they were required to be assembled annually to learn the state of their accounts for the close of the fiscal year, and take action thereon. An exhibit in print was made, showing a surplus of assets of $1,302,902 46 over and above capital, on the 2d of May, 1859, and of which over one million dollars was then represented as *available*.

This omission to assemble stockholders in May, 1859, has been a matter of comment; some controlling reason might have existed for delay; perhaps from negotiations between Commodore Vanderbilt, (the representative of the Nicaragua Company and other boats,) and our Company, then, and these many months, embarked in opposition yet rife, each engaged in transporting steerage passengers for $50 between New-York and San Francisco, paying to the Panama Railroad Company one-half of it, and thus leaving $25 for the steamers upon the Atlantic and Pacific, of each line, for carrying a passenger 3,100 miles between New-York and San Francisco, and feeding them for some twenty-six days! With what profit to steamship owners, Commodore Vanderbilt *might* tell; if he won't, the published records of our Company for 1853, 1854 and 1855 will afford some clue.

The few, rather than the many, at times, may best conduct negotiations under certain circumstances, but this blind faith may continue too long and be carried too far, and the past history of our company best illustrates it, and let us briefly revert in evidence of this.

In 1853, our property was embarked in opposition to that of the Nicaragua Company, and was so continued throughout 1854, and for the first half of 1855.

The stockholders, good-natured souls, in blind faith, relied for more than two years upon the significant givings out, *that all this Pacific trade was to be theirs* so soon as the Nicaragua Company should be extinguished, and that was ever held up to view as *just on the eve* of happening.

1853, 1854, and 1855, brought no dividends to stockholders pockets. It so happened in May, 1855, that the managers discovered that the property was in peril, and through committees they invoked the aid of stockholders, who in turn asked to learn the *causes* of the dilemma.

Our stock, under this *master policy* of monopolizing all the Pacific trade, was reduced from current value of 108 per cent. in 1853 to 30 per cent. in 1855—that is to say, its capital of $3,600,000 was selling at the rate of $1,060,000. Those in interest will recall it was nominally at that. The Company was indebted for advances considerably above one million of dollars cash, in consequence of opposition fare—and how was it to be had? Their credit was prostrate.

A committee was appointed to examine into the *causes* of a failure to make dividends, &c., and make their report to an adjourned meeting on the 20th of June, 1855, ascribing it in part to unnecessary investments in steamships, lands, &c., and excessive unnecessary current expenditures, but mainly to the *fact* that, for a period of twenty-eight months, the company had been carrying passengers at rates of fare aggregating less than the ordinary current disbursements of their steamships, and that the abatement upon standard rates of passage for that period was $1,901,604 25.

The report was laid upon the table at the meeting of June, 1855, by the force of numbers; complimentary resolutions to the managers were passed, but would not remove the Company's affairs from peril. The managers were forced to turn over a new leaf, or the fate of the concern was inevitable. Peace had first to be secured with the Nicaragua Company. How was it done? They united with Commodore Vanderbilt in buying on their private account the majority of shares in the Nicaragua Company at about $20 to $25 per share, (were to have kept open that line, but were defeated by Messrs. Morgan and Garrison through their influence and control over the Government of Nicaragua.) Commodore Vanderbilt, as representative of the Nicaragua Company, was paid an *indemnity* by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for keeping the Company's boats unemployed and idle at wharves.

The current expenses of our Company were reduced, it is said, a million of dollars per annum.

A better illustration of the *result* of opposition could not well be had.

But mark the sequel in 1855,—our managers were harmonizing with this property of the Nicaragua Company, (its stock had largely changed hands,) and were agreeing to pay "indemnity," and have done this to an amount estimated at about one million of dollars.

Illustrating that the then owners of a line may be damaged or broken down by opposition prices, but that their steamships, notwithstanding, continue on the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, and at reduced cost to new owners, are respected in one of two forms, that of purchase or harmonious arrangement, in the shape of "indemnity."

In direct purchases of steamships, the experience of our Company shows its impolicy, whilst of indemnity something may have been learned too.

Are we drifting, as in 1853, into the purchase of more tonnage than we want?

Are we not, as then, taking passengers below the bare disbursements of our vessels, without securing anything beyond for their wear and tear, and for dividends upon our stock?

Are we not losing money on voyages?

True we have accumulated in the Company's coffers net earnings, derived from previous business, that have not been divided.

But how long will they last? and might they not, but from "opposition," have been distributed among stockholders?

These are important questions, and can only be best answered by those who have the custody and the management of our property. They commend themselves to the serious consideration of stockholders.

Past experience shows it is costly for stockholders to wait year by year for the cure of opposition; and believing that the action of stockholders may directly or indirectly, as in 1855, serve to extricate a valuable property from a condition of things which place two valuable properties in antagonism, and which injures, if it may not destroy, the owners of each, and after all this damage is accomplished, the steamers of each remain alike upon the Atlantic and Pacific, *to be employed*.

It remains only to be solved by whom they are to be so employed, and at what cost.

To Commodore Vanderbilt, as the representative of certain steamships upon the Atlantic and Pacific, should not our language and action be this:

1. No more "indemnity" in the future, upon any terms. "Not one cent for tribute."

As the representative of certain steamships upon the Atlantic and Pacific, we incline to harmonize with you and them upon fair and equitable terms, but otherwise remain independent of each other in all respects.

2. You manage your own line, we ours. Each line during certain portions of the year to alternate weekly, one with the other, and at periods when travel is large. Certain other portions of the year, when travel is light, every two weeks.

This weekly and bi-weekly communication is kept up between New-York and San Francisco throughout the year, and excessive and unreasonable numbers are not forced into one bottom when travel is large. 3. A standard rate of fare to be fixed between the two lines, and one that shall give a full and fair remuneration upon the capital invested. 4. No passengers to be taken in either line without a ticket countersigned by the agent of each, at the several offices in New York, Panama, Acapulco and San Francisco, and, save in these particulars, no connection between the two lines to exist, beyond general good feeling and harmonious action.

By such an arrangement the two properties are brought into harmony, and the sole competition between the two lines is reduced to that of doing the business well and effectively, as also to secure patronage, and thus please all.

By alternating thus, each line saves extra voyages and unnecessary expenditures incident to these. They actively employ just enough tonnage, and no more, to do the business *well* and *effectively*.

Two lines can and will permanently hold the traffic. All schemes in the past, however ingenious, best show that they have failed, and signally so, so far as designed to monopolize it for any lengthened period to the *exclusive benefit of one line*.

There are obvious general reasons for this, which might be stated, but which require too much length to give in detail; the experience of this company better than theory confirm this position.

These terms might or might not be acceptable to Commodore Vanderbilt and the owners of steamers represented by and through him.

For one I would have no other terms, either to make or to propose, and with our stock divided up as it now is in moderate sums, and from some observation as to the sentiment that prevails among owners, my conviction is that stockholders would generally support and maintain that ground, whatever might be the possible result to their property.

These terms are equitable and just. They advance no *right of monoply*, concede none, avoids competition, and are founded upon that general custom which rules and should rule, in the transactions of this nature between two valuable properties.

Under such an arrangement would not the dividends of our stock be as good if not better for a period of years than the average of eight years past? Would there not be a guarantee of their steady continuance which would best satisfy and compensate all and avoid fluctuations in stock values, from 30 to 108 per cent.?

Upon such a basis, stockholders might rely upon regular annual dividends, and hold their property with a reasonable sense of security. *A profitable business* year by year would be reasonably assured, if not guaranteed.

Opposition would not be likely to jeopardize the property and its revenues as in times past, and we might feel a proper sense of security in the business for years to come.

STOCKHOLDER.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Stephen Leimeister vs. *George Engelbreit*.—Motion granted on payment of $5 costs.

George J. N. Zabriskie vs. *David Graham*.—Judgment set aside and plaintiff allowed to proceed on payment of $10 costs and disbursements of entering judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

APPEARANCE BY CORPORATION—EFFECT OF ADMISSIONS BY AGENT.

Andrew Oakley vs. *The Workingmen's Union Benevolent Society*.—Daly, F. J.—We have nothing before us in this case but the Justice's return. If the admission made by the President of the Society was the result of collusion between him and the plaintiff, that fact should have been shown by affidavit. From the return, there was no error in the proceedings, or in the giving of judgment. On the return day of the summons, the President of the Society appeared for the defendants, and admitted that they were an incorporated body. He also admitted that $36 had accrued to the plaintiff as a member of the Society, being his monthly benefits, but as an answer to the action, pleaded that the $36 had been paid to the plaintiff. Issue being thus joined on the plea of payment, the cause was adjourned by consent to another day for trial. On that day no one appeared for the defendants, and the plaintiff had judgment for the $36. This was entirely regular. The plaintiff was not required to prove what was admitted by the pleadings upon the joining of issue. The only point at issue was whether the defendants had paid the $36, and that was for them to prove. They neglected to appear, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. The President must be regarded as appearing for the Corporation as their attorney in fact, for in defending a civil action a Corporation aggregate can appear only by attorney, (Coke List., 66 b., 10 Rep., 32,) and the Court will assume that he who appears for them as their attorney was authorized to do so under their common seal. (Thames Railway Company *vs.* Hall, 5 M. & Gra., 287.) If the fact was otherwise in the case, the appellants should, upon the hearing of the appeal, have read an affidavit to that effect, abjuring it as an error in fact. In the District Courts parties may appear and defend in person, or by an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State, or by an agent. (District Court Act of 1857, 8, 9, 30, 5 and 1.) The President in this case appeared as the defendant's agent or attorney in fact, and it will be assumed that he had authority to do so until the contrary is shown. Appearing and pleading in the suit as their agent, his admission upon the joining of issue was binding upon them. The judgment must, therefore, be affirmed.

BROKERS—WHEN ENTITLED TO COMMISSIONS.

Holden vs. *Fowler*—Brady, J.—The plaintiff states that the defendant promised to pay him 2½ per cent. for selling the due-bill, to be paid in account, and the defendant denies having made such a promise. The testimony is conflicting, therefore, and the finding of the Justice cannot be disturbed. The witnesses called to prove the usual commissions for selling personal property were properly admitted to testify thereto. Ink is personal property, and if excluded by any particular usage, it should have been shown. Disregarding, however, the whole of that evidence, which is secondary, because of the defendant's promise to pay, that promise is enough to show that the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

As to the second claim: The evidence shows that the plaintiff was employed to effect an exchange of the defendant's lands for jewelry, with a man named Townsend, and all things being satisfactory, if the exchange was made, the plaintiff was to receive $40 worth of the jewelry to be given to the defendant in exchange. When the parties met to consummate the exchange, Townsend declined to take the land, and the exchange was not made. The plaintiff did not render the service contemplated, and was not entitled to recover. There is no conflict of evidence on that subject. The judgment must for these reasons be reduced to $8, and affirmed for that sum, without costs.

Another Rotten Bridge on the Northern Railroad.—We are informed, and upon authority which we have good reason to believe reliable, that on the line of the Albany Northern Railroad, not a great distance above the point at which the fearful disaster of last week occurred, there is another bridge, the rottenness of which is apparent, and quite as thorough as that of the Tomhannock death-trap. Our informant says *the string pieces are so very much decayed that he removed chips from one of them with a lead pencil.* If this is so, and we have no reason to suppose we are deceived, how dare the men upon whose heads the murder of eight beings, who confided in their moral integrity, rests, incur the fearful responsibility of braving a repetition of their crime? How dare they entrap human beings upon their road, when every train passing its length is liable to meet with a fearful disaster? How dare they even send a gravel car across a structure that may fall with its own weight?

The people of this county can see to it that there are no rotten bridges in use within its limits. If we are not much mistaken, our county Judge would have the authority to appoint a Committee of Inspection upon a formal request being made of him, and we have not the least doubt that a thorough examination of the road from Schaghticoke to Eagle Bridge, would warrant its indictment and summary prosecution as a dangerous nuisance.—*Troy Daily Times.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 26 bbls. Ashes; 4,499 bbls. Flour; 6,603 bushels Wheat; 27,700 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats; 66 pkgs. Provisions, and 195 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 56¼ ₽ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,884 bbls., including 1,492 bbls. Pots and 392 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, small sales only have been effected, at $30 for No. 1 Quercitron ₽ ton.

BRICKS—Continue in demand, including North River, $5@$5 25 for Hard and $3@$3 50 for Soft; Newburgh Paving and Croton, at $7@$10, and Philadelphia Facing, at $21@$22 ₽ thousand.

COFFEE—A cargo of Rio, afloat in Hampton Roads, has been purchased for this market on private terms. The transactions in other kinds have been unimportant.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 800 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12c.@12⅛c.; Gulf, at 12¼c.@12⅜c., and other grades at proportionable rates ₽ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually quiet, today. The warm weather has had an unfavorable effect on the trade. Most holders have been anxious to sell, and have generally manifested a disposition to make some further concessions to buyers, especially in prices of inferior qualities and lots likely "to sour." The demand, however, has been very limited. Sour Flour has been in some request for shipment, and we have heard of sales of 1,200 bbls., effected last evening, at a price which we are not at liberty to publish. The State brands, which are obtainable at our lowest quotations, have been regularly inspected within the current week, but are very inferior, and for the most part, of a doubtful character. Choice, fresh ground State is scarce and not pressed on the market. The entire sales of State and Western, since our last, do not exceed 5,000 bbls., including sour Flour, chiefly at $3 50@$3 65; very inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 00@$4 35; extra do. at $4 40@$4 65; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4@$4 30; extra Wisconsin at $4 40@$4 90; extra Illinois, $4 45@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 50@$4 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $4 70@$5 10 ₽ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 3 75
Standard Superfine State	4 00@ 4 35
Extra State	4 40@ 4 65
Standard superfine Western	4 00@ 4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@ 4 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 50@ 4 65
Extra Ohio, shipping brands	4 70@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 25@ 7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 50@ 8 00

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy, to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 1,170 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$6 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Nothing new in Canadian. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. 25 puncheons of the latter were sold at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices have declined. The demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,650 bushels,—including old white Canada on private terms; fair to good old white Western, at $1 11@$1 15; old red Indiana and old mixed Ohio, (Winter,) on private terms; good new amber State, at $1 20; inferior white Kentucky, at $1 25; and fair new red Delaware, at $1 18, ₽ bushel. Corn is abundant and is lower, yet is not in very active request. We have heard of sales of 27,500 bushels at 75c.@76c. for new mixed Western, afloat, and delivered, ₽ bush.; other kinds are quiet and nominal. Rye is dull and heavy at 75c. ₽ bush. A small lot of unsound was sold at 60c. ₽ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₽ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTHS—Sales, in Boston, 600 bales, part to arrive, at 11⅞c.@12c. ₽ yard, six months' credit.

HARDWARE—The market continues to favor sellers,—the demand being quite vigorous,—while the available supplies are diminishing.

HAY—Sales 800 bales old North River, at 70c.@75c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides continue dull and heavy. Dry salted and wet salted hides are inactive. Calcutta cows continue in demand. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. state that the week's receipts have been: 49,256 hides from foreign ports, as follows—17,225 Montevideo and Rosario, and 1,582 horse, ex. *Z. D.* and *Wenham*; 8,367 Savanilla, &c., ex. *Restless*; 5,138 Bahia, ex. *Arcadia*; 4,957 Vera Cruz ex. *Rapid*; 5,580 Aspinwall, ex. *Arabella* and *E. Drummond*; 2,114 Tampico, ex. *Chrysolite*; 1,523 Barcelona, ex. *Saginaw*; 1,675 Port-au-Platte, ex. *Porto Platta*; 1,095 Sierra Leones, ex. *Brontes*, and 834 from New-Orleans. Total, 50,090 hides. Import since 1st inst. has been 84,518 foreign, and 1,716 coastwise. Total, 86,234 hides. The week's sales have been 13,000 hides, as follows: 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lb. 26c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lb. 25½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 dry California, 24 lb. P. N. T.; 3,830 dry Central America, 17@20 lb. 21½c.@22c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lb., 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 850 dry Maracaibo, 22 lb., 21c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 300 Country Slaughters, 60 lb, 10½c. cash; 2,000 City Slaughters, 60@80 lb, 9¾c.@10c. cash; 34 bales California Slaughter Cow, to arrive, 9¾ lb, $1 90, 6 mos.; 20 bales California Slaughter Dead Green, to arrive, 9 lb, $1 42½, 6 mos.

The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 252,400, (same time last year 70,400—year before, 170,700), and 100 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEAD—Some demand exists for foreign Pig, chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₽ 100 lbs. Nothing in Galena here. In Philadelphia, 1,877 Pigs Galena exchanged hands on private time.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Our market has been exceedingly dull during the week; few buyers have made their appearance, and such as 'ventured' on purchasing, have taken small parcels at constantly lowering prices. Owing to a rapid decline, Eastern buyers have altogether forsaken our market, and prices have in a measure become unsettled. Many of the trade are holding their supplies in preference to meeting the views of present buyers. Oak Sole—Supply rather in excess of demand; rates somewhat easier, and inquiry less active than heretofore. Upper in the Rough—With a full stock, sales have been dull, and rates declining, both here and in the Eastern markets. Finished continues quiet at unchanged low prices. Boots and Shoes—Sales to a fair extent, at low figures; rather too many goods are being urged on the market." We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 34c.@38; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c.@35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 32c.@34c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c@.24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24c@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good heavy, 22c@23c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 12½c.@14c.; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 27c.@30c., ₽ lb., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite limited, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $13 87@$14 for inspected and uninspected Mess; and $9 87@$10 for Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ₽ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard in moderate request at former rates; sales, to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₽ lb. Beef continues depressed and drooping; sales 175 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₽ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₽ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₽ lb. Cheese is in request at from 4c.@9c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 75 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 900 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at from 5¾c.@6½c.; 350 hhds. Porto Rico at 6c.@6¾c.; and 522 boxes Havana, on terms not ascertained. Refined Sugars attract less attention, yet are quoted unchanged.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at 25½c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₽ lb.; and 15 tons Copper at 4s. For Glasgow, 150 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₽ lb.; and 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from St. John, N. B., to Dublin, Deals, at about 80s.; a British brig from Miramichi to east coast of England, 85s.; a British brig, 300 tons, from Jamaica to London, Sugar and Coffee 52s. 6d., Pimento 80s., and Logwood 21s.; a barque, 299 tons, from two ports in Sicily to New-York, $1,950; a Prussian brig to Hull, 2,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 2s. 10½d. ₽ 310 lbs.; a barque, 4,000 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, 85c. ₽ bbl.; a schooner, 350 tons, from Darien to Rio Janeiro, Deals, $18; a barque from Malaga to New-York, $9 ₽ ton; a brig, 150 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, $1,500; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1 ₽ bbl.; a brig, 300 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 32c. and Melado 30c; a schooner, 305 tons, hence to Havana, with the privilege of one other port north side of Cuba, and back to any port north of Hatteras, $3,000; a ship, 2,400 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans to Liverpool or Havre (the first Cotton charter of the season) on private terms.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING the widow of John Polon; her maiden name was Mary Morgan. Upon her establishing by satisfactory evidence certain facts, the nature of which will be made known to her on application to the undersigned, she will receive a certain sum of money. On satisfactory proof of her death being produced by her heirs-at-law, a part of the same will be paid to them unconditionally. To any other person producing full and unquestionable proof of her death, the sum of $200 will be awarded in full compensation for services and expenses. If such proof should be furnished by more than one person, an equitable apportionment of said $200 will be made. Applicants will please carefully state their address.

T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-st.

The New-York Times.

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The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *via* St. Louis."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our files by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Manchester* are full of varied and interesting matter. The Sardinian representative named by **Victor Emanuel**, the Chevalier **Des-Ambrois**, having been received by the Emperor, the excellent correspondents who were sure that Sardinia would be excluded from the Conference at Zurich are slightly discomfited. From Central Italy it is announced that the peaceable protest of the people of Parma and Modena against the return of their recreant sovereigns, and of the people of Romagna against the violent reëstablishment of the Papal Government, is daily gathering strength. Preparations were making at Turin and Milan to celebrate the *fête* of **Napoleon** III. on the 15th of August, as well as at Paris.

L'Ami de la Religion gives as the *ultimatum* of France to the Pope the following conditions: "A complete execution of the reforms proposed by **Napoleon** III. two years ago; a complete civil code; the military conscription and abolition of foreign troops; equal admission of laymen with clerical persons to all offices of State; a council of state organized on the French basis; and a consultative body of forty members.

Rumors of a projected meeting between the Czar **Alexander** and the Prussian Regent at Ems were current; as well as of an Anglo-Prussian alliance.

The attitude of Austria toward Prussia, Russia and England was decidedly hostile; and an Austrian agitation for a remodeling of the German Confederation was provoking a great deal of ill feeling in Prussia and among the Protestant Germans generally. The Hungarian Constitutionalists were moving for a reconciliation with Austria on the basis of the restoration of the old Constitution of Hungary. Public feeling in France in favor of the peace of Villafranca was steadily increasing; and the official intelligence of the intended disarmament had been received with general approval. In England, Mr. **Bright** and Mr. **Cobden** had taken strong ground against the panic-making of the Press and of the aristocratic party. A serious strike of the whole building trade of London was exciting no little concern. It had been brought to the attention of Parliament by Lord **Brougham** and Earl **Granville**. The Builders' Union had organized this movement, affecting, as Lord **Brougham** states, "nearly ninety thousand laboring men," for the purpose, as the noble lord put it, of obtaining "ten hours' pay for nine hours' work." From British India come details of the extending revolt of the European troops. At Berhampore the Fifth Regiment had fortified itself in its barracks, elected its own officers, and was defying all authority. The Madras Carbineers had followed this example. Mr. **Monckton Milnes** had moved in Parliament an address to her Majesty, suggesting the propriety of making a convention with the United States, for the purpose of securing adequate punishment for offences committed at sea on board the vessels of either Power. Lord **John Russell** had informed a deputation of merchants that France and England were preparing to offer their good offices in the affair between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. From Spain we learn that Gen. **Prim** had been named Captain-General of Cuba, in the room of Gen. **Concha**, resigned. Spain had also authorized the laying of a Transatlantic telegraphic wire, *via* the Canaries and Cuba, to Brazil. The work was to begin at once under French supervision. The Spanish Government had ordered the guano islands in the vicinity of Cuba to be occupied at once, and the guano shipped to Spain for trial.

The Papal Government has awarded to Mr. **Edward N. Perkins**, of Boston, the sum of $3,400 as damages for the robbery of his party during the Perugia massacre. A telegram, published on Saturday, stated the amount erroneously at $400.

The Illinois Central Committee, charged with the investigation of the frauds upon the State Treasury, report progress. Their labors have not been completed, owing to the difficulty of attaining definite evidence. The history of the Canal fraud remains in the dark, and the theft of papers from Gov. **Matteson's** box is unexplained. The funding of the Macalister and Stebbins frauds in New-York is declared by the Committee to have been an illegal transaction, but further investigation is essential. The Committee propose to continue their investigations up to the 1st of January next, and then to report to the Legislature upon the exact condition of the finances.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Mission to Central America has been offered to Gen. **Cushing**, but that he has declined it—his engagements not allowing of its acceptance.

A desperate battle is reported to have taken place on the 22d of July, between the Sioux and Aurakara Indians, in which twenty-eight of the former and sixteen of the latter were killed. Another battle was expected, and it was believed that the weakest party would be exterminated.

Gen. **Scott** writes to Gov. **Banks**, that bodily infirmity will prevent his being present at the State Encampment of the Massachusetts Militia at Concord.

Dr. **Bellows** has addressed an elaborate letter to the *Christian Inquirer*, the organ of the Unitarian denomination, in which he "defines his position" on the subject of a "Broad Church." If the definition be as broad as it is long it ought to satisfy everybody, and include all mankind outside of the Cannibal Islands. The Rev. Dr. thinks the "impetuous public" have shown extraordinary interest in his discourses and doings, and infers therefrom that the subject must possess profound relations with the interior life of the age. We are afraid that the peace of Villafranca, and the extreme hot weather must be counted for something in the "extraordinary interest," which, to those most concerned, the matter may for a moment have seemed to excite in the general mind. The letter is too long for republication.

A fire at the Massachusetts State Reform School, at Westboro', which occasioned the total destruction of that building, on Saturday, was set by a boy, an inmate of the institution. He was discovered and arrested, but too late to prevent the disaster. It is said that repeated attempts have been made by the boys, within the last six months, to burn the building. The loss to the State is estimated at $165,000.

A letter from Miss **Elizabeth Starr**, the young lady said to have been enticed into a Toronto nunnery, declares that she entered the Convent of her own free will, intending to take the veil, but, having become disgusted with life in a nunnery, left the premises. She is now at Saratoga, whence she writes this letter, addressed to her father.

The Troy *Daily Times* asserts that another bridge on the Northern Railroad, not far above the point where the recent terrible disaster occurred, is so rotten as to render travel over it exceedingly dangerous.

Prof. **George Bush**, formerly of this city, lies dangerously ill at Rochester.

The Richmond Grays, to whose soldierly and brotherly feelings the members of our Seventh Regiment, who formed an escort for the conveyance of the remains of Ex-President **Monroe**, in July, 1858, to the capital city of his native State, were so greatly indebted for the good treatment, which they will ever warmly remember, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, as the guests of that regiment. Their reception was worthy of our citizen soldiery, and must have been most flattering to the Grays. Indeed, this visit, among our citizens in general, is one of no ordinary interest, and we may be sure that the sons of the Old Dominion will have no occasion on their return to cherish other than the warmest feelings towards the Empire City. The Mayor of Richmond could not accompany them, as was intended, but will arrive here to-day. Yesterday the Grays, escorted by two divisions of the Second Regiment, attended St. John's Church. To-day they will visit the institutions, escorted by committees from the Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Report of the City Inspector of the mortality of the week ending on Saturday noon, exhibits a very gratifying condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths was but 661, being but a small increase over the week previous. It is evident from this circumstance, that the unpleasant taste of the Croton is not at all unwholesome, or at least not dangerously so. The nativity table shows that of the whole number, 507 were born in the United States, Germany 18, Ireland 118, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

Yesterday, in accordance with the order recently issued by Mr. **Pillsbury**, General Superintendent of Police, many of the drinking houses in the City were closed, and, as a general thing, the day was observed with increased propriety.

On Saturday Cotton declined a shade, with very moderate sales. Flour was quite dull, and was lower. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper, yet not very active. The movements in Provisions, Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco, Metals and Fish were restricted. A good inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee and for brown Sugars. Freights were inactive, with 483 vessels of all classes in port.

Tyranny at Sea.

There are two methods of dealing with every acknowledged evil; the method of prevention and the method of punishment. It is still, perhaps, an open question in morals, which of these methods is likely, in the long run, to prove the more efficacious. For there are two schools of theologians equally active, and as we are bound to believe equally conscientious, whose notions on the subject are diametrically opposed; and each of these schools is crowded with reverent and admiring and energetic disciples. But there can be little doubt, we fancy, that it is the duty of statesmen to attack any well-established public evil, when fairly brought under their eyes, with one or both of these methods; and it is equally clear that if circumstances make it difficult or undesirable to apply one particular means of doing away a mischief, no theories or prejudices should be allowed to stand in the way of adopting others.

The abuse of their "little brief authority" by the shipmasters of our American mercantile marine has now fairly earned the rank of a great national calamity and disgrace. Of course, there are multitudes of American captains who treat their seamen honestly and humanely; recognize them as fellow-creatures, and so command their vessel as to combine perfect discipline with a decent regard for the rights and feelings of their subordinates. This no rational man will attempt to question, any more than the converse proposition that multitudes of foreign captains are guilty, whenever chance and position favor them, of brutalities as revolting as any recorded of the old buccaneer or the modern slaver. Let these things pass for granted.

It remains not the less true that the merchant navy of the United States is especially fruitful in cases of tyranny at sea. The records of every foreign port with which our men that "go down to the sea in ships" have dealings, teem with the damning evidences of this discreditable fact. It was but the other day that we copied into these columns a carefully-elaborated pamphlet, written by an honorable merchant of Liverpool, in which it was set forth beyond denial or even cavil, that the marine hospitals of that city are continually crowded with the victims of outrageous cruelties inflicted by American officers under the shelter of the American flag. The perpetrators of these iniquities shamelessly avail themselves of the national banner as their "altar of refuge," and laugh at law and humanity alike from their polluted decks. What **Alsatia** was to the murderers and bullies of London in the "good old days" of sanctuary, that the Republican quarter-deck has now become for murderers and bullies of republican origin, in all foreign waters. On our own side of the ocean we have been over-indifferent to the disgrace of this state of things. Our English cousins who are forced to be the daily spectators of the actual misery and wrong which it brings with it, have at last began to move for its abolition.

We publish to-day a debate in the House of Commons on the 2d of August, in the course of which an address to her Majesty was moved by Mr. **Monckton Milnes**, for the initiation of such diplomatic arrangements with the Government of the United States as might tend to develop some practical remedy for this now intolerable abuse. Mr. **Monckton Milnes** is well known in this country in the character of a liberal, enlightened Englishman, whose sympathies with all that is free and sound in American life and American institutions are of the warmest; and whose good-will to this country has been often proved, and in many ways. A better man could hardly have been found to introduce so delicate and difficult a subject to the attention of British legislators, and the speech of Mr. **Milnes** breathes precisely that spirit of enlarged and candid and practical humanity in which we should be glad to feel assured that the matter will be treated by our own Government. As much too, may fairly be said for the comments of the London *Times* upon the debate and its results. There should be no room in the discussion of this question for small international jealousies, or merely commercial rivalry. It is a case which concerns the civilization of our times quite as nearly as the interests of any one nation, or of any one class of men.

When we find the American mercantile marine responsible for throwing nearly *one hundred and fifty* bruised and mangled human beings upon the charities of a single English port in the course of a single year, without relief or reparation possible to the sufferers, or justice to be administered to the offenders, it is certainly quite time that we should bestir ourselves to deal with a scandal so monstrous. Mr. **Milnes**, of course, can suggest only methods of punishment. Methods of prevention, if any such be applicable, must be inaugurated at home and in the outset of these voyages, which are expanding our commerce at the cost of our character and our good name. The treaty of extradition which exists between England and this country has been proved imperfect, in its arrangements for bringing offenders of this class to justice. Their crimes being perpetrated out of the reach of any American Court of Law, original proceedings only for their arrest can, of course, be taken within the English jurisdiction; and Mr. **Milnes** aptly cites the case of a villainous murder perpetrated on board the American ship *Etiwan* a year ago, in which case the murderer was consigned by Baron **Bramwell** to the custody of our Consul, his crime having been committed *two miles and a half* beyond the line of British law. The witnesses, in this instance, escaped, and the man on reaching America was suffered to go at large. If the workings of the Treaty of Extradition are thus uncertain and clumsy in their effect upon criminals of a graver character, the relations of our Consuls in England with the English law on the one hand, and with their own countrymen on the other, are such as to secure virtual and regular immunity to scoundrels who merely beat and torture their men, without actually putting them to death. Here it is that Mr. **Milnes** seeks for an immediate remedy, and it will be far from creditable to the intelligence and statesmanship of the two greatest maritime powers in the world, should he seek for a remedy in vain. It is true that the convention, by virtue of which our Consuls in the French dominions are invested with summary jurisdiction over American seamen in such cases, has not proved altogether satisfactory in practice, although clearly desirable from the theory of consulships as originally understood in maritime law. But some modification of this convention might be safely negotiated with Great Britain. The essential community of laws which exists between that country and our own; the general and undeniable equity of the English courts in the administration of justice, and the many ties, as well of sympathy as of interest, which unite us with England, all plead in favor of some cordial, fair and fairly guarded system which shall enable our mercantile representatives in Great Britain to combine their action with that of the local authorities for the purpose of securing the rights of seamen on board of American ships, and the character of the American merchant-navy. The objection taken by the British Attorney-General to the exercise of a summary jurisdiction within the limits of Great Britain by any foreign representative is perfectly sound; and no such claim should for a moment be made by our Government. But it ought not to require any wonderful degree of ingenuity to devise some system of associated supervision in such cases, which should meet the ends of justice without invading the sanctities of national independence.

All this, however, is in the way of punishment of offences committed. The method of prevention can be considered, fortunately, without the trouble of a reference to foreign Powers. Our merchant navy needs remodeling at home. The sudden expansion which it received upon the opening of a really new world to commerce ten years ago, has brought evil with good in its train. It has given us more ships and more seamen, but it has given us also seamen of a more heterogeneous class and captains of a more irresponsible character. The remedy for these things lies largely in the hands of the owners of vessels and of the mercantile community. If our Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade and Underwriters would set at once about establishing a system of marine examinations for the probation of our merchant officers, we should attack the evil which Mr. **Milnes** has so honestly and so stoutly denounced, at its very fountain-heads. Considerations of the highest and of the lowest character unite in urging this duty upon these responsible classes, and we trust they will not be slow in the work that cries so loudly for their action.

Napoleon and the Duchies.

There was no portion of "the Italian question," as it stands at present, until the last mail arrived, involved in so much perplexity and uncertainty as the fate of the Duchies of Tuscany and Modena. Austria has declared that the preliminaries of the peace arranged at Villafranca contain a guarantee for the return of the two fugitive Grand Dukes. **Louis Napoleon** denies, however, that he entered into any engagement to assist them in getting back on their thrones, or to allow others to assist them, and it is now pretty well ascertained that these two potentates will be one of the first sacrifices offered on the altar of Italian independence. That the Grand Duke of Tuscany anticipates his fate is evident from the fact that he has already abdicated in favor of his son, and that he of Modena has grave doubts as to the manner in which he will close his career is evidenced by his going through the farce of dressing up Austrian soldiers in the uniform of the House of Este, to make believe he is coming back at the head of his own army. As to his success there is no doubt whatever. No struggle between the Italian people and their Princes, as long as there is no foreign interference, can cost fifty rounds of ammunition.

The affair is remarkable, however, mainly for the eagerness with which the Mazzinists have laid hold of the notion that **Louis Napoleon** was really about to restore the exiled Dukes by force, or allow Austria to afford them active assistance. It was felt, and correctly enough, that it would hardly be possible for him to commit an act more damaging to his reputation in all that concerns Italy and its affairs; and the "Reds" were looking forward with intense anxiety to the spectacle of **Leopold**, fresh from the Austrian camp, entering Florence under the protection of French bayonets, and amid the hearty curses of his people. But it does not require any great stock of sagacity, or more than a very cursory acquaintance with the history of the French revolution, to conclude that the French Emperor, though he had as little sympathy with Italian liberty as his worst enemies have ever ascribed to him, was not to be caught in so dangerous a trap as this would prove. If there be one thing more than another which has, ever since 1815, amidst all the hatreds and jealousies by which she has been dogged at every step, secured to France entire liberty in the management of her domestic affairs, and entire immunity from foreign meddling, it is the fact that every Frenchman who bore arms and every French family whose members bore arms against France during the war of the revolution, was blasted by popular hatred. It was the one sin for which no atonement could suffice; the one stain which no tears of repentance could wash out. The day on which the Bourbons fled to the Austrian and Prussian camps, and marched in arms under a foreign flag towards the French frontier, was the day on which the throne passed away from their house. Their honor might have outlived the tenth of August, and even the twenty-first of January, but they could not outlive the aid of foreign bayonets. When the French people made that crime inexpiable, even when committed to regain a throne, they did more to consolidate the national independence than by gaining any of the great victories by which it was afterwards furnished. They made France the last resort in all cases of political controversy, and made every monarch who has since occupied the French throne accept the most ignominious exile with thankfulness sooner than ask foreign aid in returning home. The Count **de Provence** would not have long remained **Louis XVIII.**, if the armies who restored him had not remained to protect him; and **Charles X.** owed his downfall in 1830, fully as much to the fact that he had once borne arms against his people as to the promulgation of the royal ordinances. **Louis Philippe** stepped into his vacant place far more in virtue of his having fought at Valmy and Jemappes in defence of French soil, than of his possible fitness as a Constitutional Ruler. The race has not yet forgotten the terrible lesson of the Revolution. The Count **de Chambord**, strong as is his faith in his right, ever thinks of appealing to the sympathies of foreign legitimists. He takes good care not to ask for Austrian intervention. At the very first rumor of war between Austria and France, he quitted Vienna, lest even the odor of foreign sympathies should cling to his skirts. The Bonapartes have paid even greater respect to French instincts than if there had been French blood in their veins for sixty generations. The first Emperor came back from Elba with nothing but the old gray coat, and the well-remembered cocked hat; the second endured for thirty years an exile which he had done nothing to deserve, and to which foreigners had sentenced him, without ever even invoking foreign sympathies or seeking to carry back a foreigner in his train. If the Italians are to take a respectable place in Europe as a united nation, the proscription, utter and irreversible, of all Italians, who have borne arms against Italy under a foreign flag, is one of their first duties. In a country which has suffered so much from foreign domination as Italy, the popular notions of political right and wrong are always more or less confused. The first step in the establishment of sound morality is the sharp and clear definition of treason against the nation, and its vigorous application to the king as well as the beggar. Nothing will offer so much protection against future treachery, and nothing do more to promote a sound and hearty feeling of nationality, and a strong sentiment of national dignity. No man knows the value of these two agents better than **Louis Napoleon**, for no man living has used them to such tremendous purpose. We may rely on it, he will no more seek to outrage them in Tuscany, by forcing a traitorous monarch on an indignant people, than to surround himself with Swiss guards in Paris.

The President in Mexico.

The full and graphic correspondence from Mexico, which we published on Saturday last, is completed to-day, by a picture of such social disorders and excesses as seem to belong rather to the age of Gil Blas than to our own. The great Republic of the South is coming to pieces more rapidly than ever, and we who should be busy now in putting new life into its scattered fragments, are lending our aid to the work of annihilation.

Mr. **Buchanan** is doing his best to stultify our Envoy, Mr. **McLane**, upon whose labors in his mission we have so frequently had occasion to comment with satisfaction. The history of our relations with the successive powers that rose and fell in Mexico before Mr. **McLane** found the Liberals entrenched at Vera Cruz, and wisely accepted *them* as the real capital of the country, it is not necessary for us here to recapitulate. That history may be summed up in one word. We deliberately abdicated our position in Mexico. We left the foreign influence at the capital entirely in the hands of Monsieur **de Gabriac**, the French Minister, whose proclivities were opposed to everything that was republican or anti-clerical, and of his minion, Mr. **Otway**, the British Envoy.

How these men did their work our readers know, as also the gallant efforts which Mr. **McLane** has made to strengthen the hands of **Juarez** and his Government against them. They know, too, the promising terms of the Treaty at last negotiated between our Envoy and the Juarez Government; and they are now informed of the fate of that Treaty at the hands of our own Chief Magistrate.

The President's proposal to **Juarez** is that he should sell a portion of Mexican soil to the United States, in order to obtain money with which to fight the Mexicans who are opposed to him. Seeing, however, that the adoption of this miserable device would immediately debase the **Juarez** party in the eyes of its fellow-citizens, of all classes and degrees, the Liberal leader declines to accept the suggestion or the bribe, and the United States are thus left, not only without any moral influence with either party in Mexico, but with the onus, besides, of having insulted the country and people with an offer which, had it been made to any established State, would have been rejected with scorn and defiance.

If it be not too late to repair the mischief thus done, the only way of regaining our natural influence—though it is idle to hope that Mr. **Buchanan** and Mr. **Cass** can be brought to see it—will be to abandon at once this silly and nefarious notion of buying Lower California, and simply to dictate upon the basis of American ideas a settlement of the pending difficulties in Mexico—which settlement should be insisted on, if necessary, with the alternative of arms. There is the more reason to do this immediately, because there are already rumors abroad that France and England, moved at length by the horrors of the Mexican position which should have moved our Government long ago, have determined to do what we should have done and what we ought to do at once—namely, to dictate peace to the Mexicans. This is a measure demanded alike by the exigency of the case in the neighboring Republic, and by the appeal of civilization. Of course, should France and England, or either of those Powers alone, undertake to settle the difficulties which keep Mexico immersed in a sea of blood and trouble, there will be throughout this country a great cry of violence done the Monroe doctrine. But it cannot be too soon understood that the position of Mexico loudly demands interference, and that if the United States, whose duty it is to interfere, will not do so, any European Power faithfully performing this duty will receive the applause and thanks of the civilized world, in spite of the denunciations which may come from this side of the water. If the Government of Washington will take the step, no European Power will attempt to oppose it, but, on the contrary, as the London *Times* has already very fairly and very plainly stated, the action of the United States will meet with the cordial approbation and the fullest moral support at least of Great Britain. But if, on the other hand, our Government persists in being too heedless or too stupid to perform its natural functions in this matter, and continues to look on while Mexico reels from deep to deep of anarchy, we must be prepared to submit to European interference in Mexican affairs; to see the rights which we have neglected or abused, appropriated by others; and thus to risk the long complications and eventually warlike solution which must inevitably follow upon such a state of things.

The Stronger Party.—Sometime since we took occasion to advert to the fact that on all questions of a strictly Slavery character the North would necessarily unite, and that, being stronger than the South, it must prevail. That suggestion, uttered in no taunting or unfriendly spirit, has been taken in good part by the Lynchburg *Virginian*, which says: "It is not only a great truth, but it is a significant warning which the South should heed;" and adds:

> "But it is time now that we should appreciate the fact so significantly stated by the Times. Of course, we would counsel no submission to wrong. But we would insist upon it that the people—in whom alone resides the power of correction—should discountenance and put down every useless and unnecessary exhibition of sectional feeling. Even were the South in the majority, what is the necessity for it? What good result would be attained by it? But as the South is in the minority—as it is the weaker section, and becoming comparatively weaker every day—does not a sound regard for our own safety require that *we*, as far as possible, should abstain from participation in the controversy, except where our rights and our feelings are directly attacked? It seems to us, clearly, that this is our true policy."

These remarks are sensible and conciliatory, as is also the application which the Lynchburg paper goes on to make, of the rule thus laid down, to the question of re-opening the Slave Trade—a measure which it admits that the superior strength in Congress of the free States must render forever impracticable, and which, for that reason alone, even if there were no other or better, it must be useless, and worse than useless, for the South to agitate.

We would not, any more than our Virginian cotemporary, counsel the South "to submit to wrong," and we gladly indorse the good sense of its closing remark, that "he is no true friend of the South who needlessly provokes sectional disputes and wrangles;" taking the liberty also to add that the same sentiment will apply to our own northern latitude, without material variation.

The Result in Texas.

Gen. **Houston** has gained largely upon the regular Democratic ticket, and although the returns which have reached us do not warrant the conclusion that he is elected Governor of Texas over **Runnells**, still such an event is rendered quite probable. At all events, the venerable Ex-President of Texas has made an excellent run, and whether successful or not, has manifested a popularity for which few, either at the North or the South, gave him credit.

It is noticeable that Gen. **Houston's** large vote and probable election, afford a degree of satisfaction to the Republicans, which cannot be accounted for on personal grounds, for there is no special reason why he should be a favorite with them, nor has he in fact ever stood high in their regard. From the first election of **Jackson** down he has sustained every Democratic President —his only aberration being into the American or Know-Nothing ranks a few years ago, and the organization of that Party being extinct in Texas, the veteran politician is again avowedly a Democrat, and, as such, a supporter of **Buchanan**. Why, then, should there be Republican joy over any success of his? There is a reason—a good and sound one—and if we mistake not it is this: Gen. **Houston** is a moderate man in his political opinions. With a courage which few public men can command, and which almost none venture to exercise without self-sacrifice, he rejects the ultraisms of his own section of the Union. In his senatorial career he has consistently pursued a conciliatory and national course. No project of disunion or act likely to inflame the feelings of the North, has received any countenance from him. On the contrary, he set his face persistently against all Southern measures of an extreme character. That he opposed and voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise will be freshly remembered, and that he would have voted against the Lecompton Constitution, had he felt at liberty to follow his personal convictions, in derogation of the instructions of his State, is no less to be borne in mind. In the recent election, also, he had the pluck to take the field as an independent candidate against the regular nominee, on the avowed ground of hostility to the Slave-trade. In short, he has proved himself a man for the country, rather than one exclusively for his own section of it, and for that reason he not only receives, but deserves, the approbation accorded him by the Northern Opposition. But is it not pertinent to ask whether there may not be an ultra Northern, as well as Southern, sentiment; and if so what would those who applaud Gen. **Houston** for his middle course say to a similar policy on the part of a leader of the Opposition? Who are the public men most energetically praised among us—those who, like **Houston**, refrain from the ultraisms of their own part of the country, or those who push Northern ultraisms to their extreme length? Is it not worth while to put this inquiry to ourselves, in all soberness and candor? Is it possible—we make the suggestion with great diffidence and caution—but it is barely possible that we are admiring what we decline to practice.

A Stock Exchange in Havana.—The *Eco del Comercio* of Havana, under date of August 6, publishes a decree of the Queen of Spain establishing a Commercial and Stock Exchange in that city. The conditions of entry will be an entrance fee to subscribers of $8 50, with a monthly subscription of $3; non-subscribers must pay 20 cents every time they enter the Exchange. The Exchange hours will be from 12 M. to 2 P. M. on all days, excepting on the fixed fasts or feast days of the church. The Control of the business transacted, and of all arrangements, is lodged with the Political Governor of the city.

VISIT OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

Their Enthusiastic Reception by the National Guard and the Citizens of New-York.

ATTENDANCE AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

On the occasion of the removal of the remains of Ex-President **James Monroe** from this City to the chief town of his native State, Richmond, Va., thirteen months ago, when the National Guard, a division of our Seventh, acted as the escort, and were so hospitably treated by the citizens, and especially by the citizen soldiery of the capital of the Old Dominion, there has existed a desire, an anxiety in short, that the Richmond Grays, to whom, in particular, they were indebted for extra good-fellowship, should take a trip to New-York and get that good-fellowship reciprocated. If all the citizen soldiery, if all the citizens of Richmond could have come along with them, closing stores and warehouses, and for a while bidding adieu to dimes and dollars, it would have been so much the better,—but as that could not be, the Grays, as representatives of the soldiery, and the Mayor and Common Council, as representing the citizens, of Richmond, were most welcome. The announcement of their coming caused quite a sensation for some weeks past. Our Mayor, our Common Council, our citizens, and our citizen soldiery have been on the *qui vive*. The Old Dominion and the Empire City, the F. F. V.'s and the Knickerbockers, were to sit at a common table, to eat from congenial plates, to drink from fraternal glasses, and generally to go through the processes of deglutition and imbibition in loving company. There was an enthusiastic welcome due to our Virginia guests, and it was enthusiastically given on Saturday evening.

The Richmond Grays were organized as a company in the month of January, 1844, under the captaincy of Mr. **Charles Dimmock**. The color of their uniform, from which their name was derived, was chosen as a compliment to our National Guard. In the month of June following Mr. H. L. **Brooe** became their Captain, and on the succeeding anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, they made their first public parade with thirty-six men. In the next year Lieut. R. G. **Scott**, at present United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, succeeded Capt. **Dimmock** in command, and under him a portion of the force served in Gen. **Taylor's** line in the Mexican war. Their present Captain, Mr. **Wyatt M. Elliott**, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, was appointed in January, 1847. The corps now numbers 97 men, and is deservedly in very flourishing circumstances. The following is a list of the officers: Capt. Wyatt M. Elliott, Lieut. Louis J. Bossieux, Second-Lieut. Jacob B. Crawford, Ensign O. G. Crosby, Quartermaster R. A. Caskie, Sergeants John T. Rogers, Wm. Ira Smith, Aug. M. Barrett, John B. Vaughan, John Doyle, Corporals J. S. Michard, Cyrus Bossieux, W. H. Johnson, J. C. Hoeflich, James Pegram.

On Friday the Grays left Richmond *en route* for this City. The Richmond *Enquirer* of that date says:

> "This afternoon the Richmond Grays paraded in winter uniform and pompon, with undress caps slung on the upper back button, for a tour of duty to New-York and back. They go for awhile 'far away from poor Janette,' and with their knapsacks on and feathers in plume box, are bound Yankee-doodlewards, each soldier carrying as luggage three pair white pants, four shirts, change of under clothes, handkerchiefs, extra gloves, extra set of cross-belts, half a dozen turn-down collars and gray jacket. No citizens' clothes will be allowed, as the Grays are to be soldiers every inch of them till they return to the muddy waters of our rocky James river. The corps will number about seventy members, with invited guests, and as our local friend of the *Whig*—Mr. **John Graeme**—is to be the invited historian of this jovial and sociable and good-feeling-creating trip, we can recommend him as 'one of us' to our brethren of the Press Northward, and say "*ex uno disc omnes.*" A souvenir, to prevent Grays from forgetting the 'girls they leave behind them,' was given to the Company at 4 P.M. on the Capitol-square. This flattering token is a magnificently prepared stand of colors from the ladies of Richmond. After this ceremony, so appropriate, the Grays repaired to the Central Railroad dépôt, where they embarked for the North. We hope they may have much pleasure, and wish that joy be with them all."

On Saturday evening they reached their destination, accompanied by their Armory Band, the National Guard, under the command of Brevet-Col. **Shumway**, and the National Guard troop, Capt. **Perley**, with the Committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen, repairing to the railroad dépôt at Jersey City to receive them. The National Guard formed in Washington Parade Ground, marched down Broadway, headed by the Regimental Band, halted at the Park at 6 P. M., to be joined by the Committees of the Common Council aforesaid, and thus, with a large police force commanded by Deputy-Superintendent **Carpenter**, proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry, and crossed the river. As usual on such occasions, the expected guests were behind time, but when they did arrive—. Well, it has been our fortune, and sometimes our misfortune, to hear loud shouting, to feel the tympanums of our ears ringing painfully with the shock, as if a dozen of the new rifled cannon had been discharged to left and right of us; but the climax of our experience of the strength of human voices took place on Saturday night, when the Richmond Grays, fatigued with their long journey, stepped from that Philadelphia train. Wasn't there a general rushing in? Citizens can greet each other warmly, but it is only soldiers who know how to clasp hands. Boo-hoo-hoo, oh, from the Richmond Grays. Cheer upon cheer, and a menagerie of tigers—nay, an Asiatic jungle full—from the National Guard. And so New-York and Richmond, in military costume, and with warm, soldierly hearts, met and mingled.

Then Captain **Elliott**, of the Grays; Col. **Shumway** and Col. **Lefferts**, of the Guard, formally accosted and greeted each other. Aldermen **Adams**, **Tuomey**, **Peck**, **Owens**, and **Lynes**, and Councilmen **Laimbeer**, **Bickford**, **Frear**, **Van Tine**, and **Lent**, and several officers of the Seventh Regiment, who were present in citizen's dress, were also introduced. Captain **Elliott**, in a few words, stated his regret that the Mayor of Richmond and some members of the Common Council of that city had not been able to accompany them, but he was happy to say that the Mayor, at least, would reach New York on Monday.

On their way to the Ferry the cheering was renewed by the National Guard, and by the dense crowd which lined both sides of the street. A boat had been provided specially for the occasion by the Jersey City Ferry Company, which was almost dangerously crowded on its transit to the New York side. As it neared the shore, thousands of voices began to shout in their turn, the piers were swarming with people, who, not content with rendering themselves hoarse for a day or two by their *voces populorum*, sent up rockets, ignited Roman candles, and otherwise expended their enthusiasm in pyrotechnical exhibitions. Along Cortlandt-street, up Broadway, to the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-street, the plaudits and pyrotechny continued. The Brandreth House being appointed as the quarters of the Grays during their visit, they were marched and accommodated therein, and each man afterwards did what was right in his own eyes. The majority thought a glimpse at the City by gas-light would not be an unfitting close to the fatigues of the day, and in company with numerous friends, eager to do the honors, they spread themselves, in more senses than one, up and down Broadway.

Yesterday, the Fourth and Eighth Companies of the Seventh Regiment, escorted them from the Brandreth House to St. John's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. **Weston**, one of the ministers of that Church, and Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. The building was crowded, and numbers were unable to obtain admittance. The companies, the Grays included, were unaccompanied by music, and were without arms.

To-day our Richmond visitors will visit the public institutions, escorted by the authorities, and members of the First and Sixth Companies of the Regiment, Captains **Nevers** and **Bensel**.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION DECLINED BY GEN. CUSHING—ADJOURNMENT OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION, &C.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Gen. **Cushing**, who is now here, has been tendered the Mission to Central America, but his engagements are of such a nature as to render his acceptance of the appointment impossible. The Administration regards the position as of great importance under existing circumstances.

The Southern Railroad Convention has adjourned. The proposition for the arrangement of freights was withdrawn. A Committee was appointed to correspond with the railroad companies, between Portland and Washington, with the view of bidding in conjunction with themselves for the conveyance of the great mails from Portland to New-Orleans.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Secretary **Thompson** has gone to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. The Secretary of War is now at the Red Sweet Sulphur Springs, in the same State. The latter's health is improving. Only three of the seven Heads of Departments are now in Washington, viz.: Secretaries **Cass** and **Toucey**, and Postmaster-General **Holt**.

Another Indian Battle.

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Spread Eagle*, with seventy-five United States soldiers from Fort Randall, arrived at St. Joseph on Friday evening, having made the voyage from a port eight hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone. She reports a sanguinary battle between the Sioux and Aurakaras on the 22d July, which resulted in the loss of twenty-eight of the former and sixteen of the latter. Another battle was anticipated, with the result of the extinction of the weaker party. The *Spread Eagle* went five hundred and fifty miles higher up the Missouri than any steamboat before.

Billiard Matches.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Three games of billiards, 250 points each, were played last night between **Michael Phelan**, of New-York, **Philip Tieman**, of Cincinnati, and Mr. **Bird**, of Philadelphia. The first game was between Messrs. **Tieman** and **Bird**, and was won by Mr. **Tieman**, Mr. **Bird** scoring 180. The second was between Messrs. **Tieman** and **Phelan**, and was won by Mr. **Tieman**, Mr. **Phelan** scoring 138. The third was between Messrs. **Phelan** and **Bird**, and was won by Mr. **Phelan**, Mr. **Bird** scoring 186. There was no money staked on the games.

Methodist Camp Meeting.

Boston, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The great annual Wesleyan Camp Meeting at the Vineyard, was attended to-day by about 20,000 persons. Impressive discourses were delivered by different clergymen. The weather was delightful, and perfect order was maintained throughout the day.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

Newport, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The New-York Yacht Squadron got under weigh at about 11 o'clock to-day for Holmes' Hole.

The Yacht Haswell at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The yacht *Haswell*, from Providence, with several Knights Templars on board arrived, this evening.

Man Drowned at Newport.

Newport, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Michael Theronne, a Frenchman, cook for G. **Diaban**, the Mexican Minister, was drowned while bathing on the beach, this morning. The body has been recovered.

Loss of the British Bark Seferina.

Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The brig *Delta*, from Cay Verde, reports, that the British brig *Seferina*, from St. Domingo for Falmouth, was wrecked at Fortune Island, July 20th. All hands were saved, and the *Delta* brought two of the crew to this port.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

Montreal, Friday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 9½ o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 59 passengers. Weather calm.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Whale at Bay Side.—The fin-back whale which ran itself aground on Wednesday morning last near Willett's Point, continues to attract large numbers of visitors. The monster probably strayed into the Sound in quest of food, and getting into shoal-water and between two rocks, was unable to extricate itself. Capt. Turner and Mr. Mold attacked it—one the monster's head and the other the tail. Mr. Turner, who is "spry" for a corpulent man, mounted the creature's back, but soon found himself "*hors du combat*"—i. e., flat on his back in the mud. Mold also got a "swipe" from its tail, whereupon both retired from the contest and went to look after reinforcements. The whale was soon left high and dry, and was obliged to succumb. He was drawn upon the shore, and by the free use of ice was in good preservation on Saturday. The animal is the common fin-back species, and measures about thirty feet in length. After this week it will be dissected, and its skeleton preserved for a place among the curiosities of the City.

City Mortality.—During the week ending Aug. 13, there was a total of 661 deaths in New-York City. Of these, 88 were men, 96 women, 256 boys and 221 girls. Of the principal causes of death, were apoplexy, 5; bronchitis, 4; burned, 3; casualties, 5; cholera, 2 ; cholera infantum, 127; cholera morbus, 4 ; congestion of the brain, 12; consumption, 58; convulsions, infantile, 44 ; croup, 8 ; debility, infantile, 8 ; diarrhœa, 20 ; scarlet fever, 12 ; typhoid fever, 3 ; typhus fever, 3 ; disease of the heart, 5 ; whooping cough 15 ; inflammation of the bowels, 13 ; do. brain, 17 ; do. lungs, 7 ; do. stomach, 6 ; marasmus, infantile, 56 ; measles, 18 ; palsy, 11 ; softening of the brain, 22. Nativities—United States, 507 ; British America 1 ; England, 7 ; France, 2 ; Germany, 18 ; Ireland, 118 ; Scotland, 3 ; South America, 1 ; Sweden, 1 ; Switzerland, 1 ; Unknown, 2.

Machinery Accident.—A lad 14 years of age, named John Ryan, who lives at No. 518 Tenth-avenue, had one of his legs seriously crushed, on Saturday afternoon, by being caught in the machinery of the engine of Messrs. W. & J. Beck's silk manufactory, in Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues. At the time of the casualty, the lad was in the act of adjusting the Croton water-pipe to the boiler. He was promptly removed to the New-York Hospital, by the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

Fatal Fall into a Cellar.—John Gillespie, a laborer, 46 years of age, while at work on Saturday in the building in process of erection in Worth-street, near Broadway, fell into the cellar, a distance of over 30 feet, and fractured his skull—death resulting in a few hours. The accident occurred in consequence of Gillespie's foot slipping as he was in the act of lifting a heavy stone. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A Cargo of Offal at Staten Island.—The sloop *Caution*, from this City, loaded with offal, discharged her cargo in the bay, last night, and the larger part of it went ashore on the Staten Island side. The stench arising from it on Sunday morning, when exposed to the sun, was such as to create the greatest excitement among the inhabitants.

Accidentally Drowned.—A lad about 11 years of age, was accidentally drowned on Saturday afternoon, while playing on the dock foot of Broome-street. Deceased was climbing up on one of the piles of the pier, when he fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on the body yesterday.

Kicked to Death.—A boy 16 years of age, named Thomas Brennan, struck a horse, which he had just taken from a cart, with a whip. The animal kicked him violently in the breast, causing almost instantaneous death. The occurrence took place near the stable No. 369 South-street. An inquest was held by Coroner O'Keefe, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Fires.

Fire in Cortlandt-street.—The Eighth District alarm at about 10½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, was caused by a fire in the hotel No 28 Cortlandt-street, kept by A. C. Stebbins. The fire originated from the carelessness of a girl named Catherine Carl, who was filling lamps with fluid. The girl's face was badly blistered. The firemen promptly put out the fire. The damage to furniture, principally by water, amounts to $300, and is covered by an insurance of $9,000 in the Hartford, Peter Cooper, North River and Connecticut Insurance Companies. The building, owned by F. Pearsall, was damaged about $200. Insured. C. D. Anderson, a boarder in the house, had two watches and money, amounting to $100, stolen from his room during the fire ; and several of the servant girls, also, had small sums of money stolen from their rooms.

Fire in Pine-street.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered by Mr. Bassett, one of the Insurance patrol, in the Merchants' Dining-room at Nos. 81 and 83 Pine-street, kept by Edward T. Riely. The firemen extinguished the flames. The damage to stock, furniture, &c., amounts to about $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance in the Rutgers, Williamsburgh City, Harmony and Relief Insurance Companies. The fire originated in a closet used for the storage of provisions.

Fire in New Bowery.—A trifling fire occurred at 7½ o'clock A. M. yesterday in Central Hall in New Bowery. The fire was caused by some boys playing with lighted shavings.

Police Reports.

Conflict between a Policeman and a Hackman.—On Saturday morning, Officer McDougall, of the steamboat squad, arrested a hackman named Jas. Wyath, for persisting in going on board the steamboat *Commonwealth* in opposition to the instructions of the Police. Wyath told the officer that he had a check for some passenger's baggage, and had a right to get it from the boat. The officer replied that his orders were to prevent all hackmen from going on board, and attempted to put Wyath off the gang-plank. A fight ensued, and Wyath was arrested, taken before Alderman Brady, and complained against by the officer for assault and battery. The captain of the boat was in Court, and stated that at times he had given permission to the hackmen to go on the boat for luggage, but he generally restricted them. In consideration of this fact Alderman Brady dismissed Wyath with a reprimand for resisting the officer, deeming that the latter had punished the hackman sufficiently to make any from the Court necessary. Wyath, who has been a hackman over twenty years, evidently acted as he did because he thought the officer exceeded his instructions, while the latter simply enforced them to the letter.

Suspected of Burglary.—The dwelling-house of Mrs. McIntee, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street was entered by burglars, on Wednesday last, and $300 in coin and bank bills was stolen from a trunk. The next day Stephen Boyle and Wm. Goodall, whose likenesses are in the collection at the Police Head-quarters, and who have frequently been in the hands of the Police, incautiously displayed a considerable sum of money. Officers Roach and Poole, learning of their unusual wealth, took them into custody on suspicion of being the robbers. Justice Quackenbush held both the accused for examination. Boyle has recently returned from Blackwell's Island, where he had just served a term of six months.

Resisting the Police.—Officer Couglin, of the First Ward, arrested on Saturday, a man named William Cullen, on a charge of disorderly conduct. As the prisoner was being conveyed to the Station-house, he made a sudden attack upon the officer, knocked him down, and escaped. Cullen was soon afterwards re-arrested on the Battery by officers Todd and Belton, of the Harbor Police, but before he was secured he made a stout resistance. He was taken before Justice Connolly and committed for examination. The accused is said by the police to have been released recently from prison, whither he had been sent for causing the death of a boy about a year since in Kelsey's-alley, Brooklyn.

Theft of Jewelry.—A man named Francis Duffy was arrested yesterday by Officer Huff, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold fob-chain, two gold finger-rings and a gold seal, valued at $95, from Wm. Dunley, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 6. The property, which was all recovered, was stolen from the engine house. Duffy was held by Justice Brennan in $500 bail to answer the charge.

Recovery of Stolen Goods.—Three men, named James Collins, John Pool and Michael Roach, were arrested on Saturday by the Sixth Precinct Police, with twelve gross of plated spoons in their possession, which are supposed to have been stolen. The box that contained the spoons was marked "M. W. Seymour." The prisoners were all locked up on suspicion of burglary.

Charged with Grand Larceny.—Silas James was taken before Alderman Smith at the Lower Police Court, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing an eye-glass, valued at $41, from the house of Joseph Newbury, No. 45 Gold-street. The accused was committed for examination.

Attempt at Larceny.—A young man named William Bagley was caught on Saturday in the act of stealing silver ware from the house of Mrs. Clarinda Phelps, No. 65 East Twenty-sixth-street. Bagley was arrested, taken before Justice Quackenbush, and committed for trial.

Outrageous Attempt.—Last evening a man named James C. Wheeler was arrested by the Fifth Ward police, for attempting to commit an outrage upon the person of a little girl four years of age, in Leonard-street. The accused was held for examination.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT.

The home and home game of these Clubs was played on Friday upon the Excelsior grounds, at South Brooklyn. Although the Gothams were defeated, they played a good game. The well-known reputation of both Clubs in base ball circles drew a large number of persons to witness the contest. Below is the score:

GOTHAM.	H. L.	Runs	ECKFORD.	H. L.	Runs
Vancott, p.	1	1	Green, s. s.	4	1
McCosker, c.	4	1	Pidgeon, p.	5	1
Turner, 2 b.	5	1	Lamphier, 2 b.	4	0
Burtis, c. f.	4	0	Bell, r. f.	1	4
Commerford, r. f.	4	0	Brown, c.	2	3
Cohen, l. f.	3	1	Manolt, l. f.	2	3
McKeever, 3 b.	3	1	Tostervien, 3 b.	3	2
Curtis, 1 b.	1	3	Beach, c. f.	3	2
Tooker, s. s.	2	2	Mills, 1 b.	3	1
Total	27	10	Total	27	17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Gotham	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	5—10
Eckford	0	4	2	1	4	0	2	4	0—17

Scorer for Gotham—G. Van Cott.
Scorer for Eckford—W. A. Brown.
Umpire—Peter O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Burglars Arrested.—Wm. Dalton and Jas. Moore, returned by the Police as professional thieves, were arrested Saturday night by Capt. Shannon, of the Third Precinct, while in the act of robbing house No. 269 Union street. Another person was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having robbed the house of the Rev. George Taylor, No. 90 Summit-street. In both of these cases the families occupying the houses were out of town. If people would notify the Police when they are to leave their houses unoccupied, they would keep a special watch on such places.

Suicide.—Late Friday night last, a man deliberately jumped into the middle of the East River from the Fulton ferry boat *Gowanus*, and was drowned, because no effort was made by the officers of the boat to save him. The alarm was given by the time the man struck the water, but not the slightest notice was taken of the matter by the pilot. The man was apparently dressed in dark roundabout or frock coat, dark cap, and he was short and rather stoutly built.

Mortality.—There were 142 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 19 ; women 21 ; boys, 53 ; girls, 40 ; adults, 40 ; children, 102. In the month of July, 1858, there were 653 deaths, and in 1859, same month, 605, being a decrease of 48. For the week ending Aug. 13, 1858, there were 169 deaths, and for the week ending Aug. 13, 1859, there were 142 deaths, being a decrease of 27.

Attempted Outrage.—A woman who was searching for her husband in Pacific-street, at about 9½ o'clock Saturday night, was seized by a gang of ruffians and taken by them to the pier at the foot of the street, where they attempted to outrage her person. Her cries for assistance attracted the attention of Officer Morrison, of the First Precinct, who reached the spot in season to rescue the woman, but not to arrest her assailants.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Gotleib Rehn porter-house keeper, and George Schwartz, brewer, were arrested yesterday by Officers Raymond and Bennett, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of counterfeiting money. They were held for a hearing. Henry Roff, tailor, was arrested in the same District for passing counterfeit money. He was committed for examination.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.—Every dealer in ardent spirits, having any pretensions of respectability, closed up his place of business yesterday and sold none whatever. A few of the more hardened class kept open in defiance of law, and several of their number were locked up in the cells of the Station houses, where they will have to remain until liberated on bail this morning.

Fire.—Store No. 67 Furman-street, owned by R. B. Haviland, and occupied as a mustard factory by Mr. Dean, was discovered on fire at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning by the crew of boat No. 2 of the Harbor Police. The alarm was given, and the firemen turned out promptly. The loss by fire and water is estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000.

The Porcine War.—Under direction of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the police of the Ninth Precinct on Saturday made a descent upon the hogs and their owners, residing in the vicinity. They captured 175 hogs, 48 goats and 54 men. The Court will have a busy time of it to-day.

Street Robbery.—On Friday afternoon last, Mrs. Thomas H. Kelsey, of East Warren-street, was knocked down on South street, near State, by two boys, who robbed her of a porte-monnaie, containing $17. One of the young scamps was subsequently arrested by Officer Donnelly, of the Third Precint. He gave his name as Samuel Cordova.

Accident.—The driver of a car between Bedford and East New-York, on Saturday morning fell under the wheels of his car, and was run over and seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital by the Ninth Precinct Police. The name of the injured man is Conelin.

Re-Dedicated.—The old R. C. Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, having undergone extensive repairs recently, was re-dedicated yesterday.

The Toronto Nunnery Case.

LETTER FROM MISS STARR—SHE GIVES HER VIEWS OF LIFE IN A NUNNERY.

The Montreal papers publish the following letter from Miss Elizabeth Starr, the young lady who was reported to have been enticed into a Toronto nunnery, to the grief of her father and the chagrin of the Detroit Press. It will be observed that the young lady declares she entered the convent of her own free will, but came out displeased with life in a nunnery. The letter is addressed from Saratoga to her father, and is published by request of the latter. It is a curious document:

Saratoga, Aug. 3, 1859.

My Dear Papa: The excitement and agitation caused by the wrong step I have taken in leaving my house without my parents' consent, and letting them suffer such agony on my account, makes me miserable, and preys so deeply on my heart that I often think it will soon terminate my life. I feel it almost impossible to give you a clear statement of facts, and am deeply sorry for having destroyed those letters written me by different priests, whose correspondence commenced while I was in Toronto, May, 1858. You remember we arrived from England in November, and went to Toronto in December. I did not attend the Catholic Church until the month of May, and then I wrote to a priest by the name of O'Reive ; our servant, Maria, gave me his name, and carried him my letters ; he sent me a verbal message saying he would be happy to see me in the vestry-room of the church ; where *I explained to him my wishes to become a Catholic, and a Carmelite nun* ; he then desired me to call upon him at the Bishop's Palace, which I did, and as I was coming away, I met the Bishop, and of my own accord turned back to speak to him, and opened my mind fully to him. He replied he would think about it; some time after this I went to the Bishop's Palace to see Mr. O'Reive, when he was not there, and I saw in his absence Mr. J. Bruyere, who did not approve of my plan, and said I had better leave it to Bishop Charbonnel to decide. Soon after I saw the Bishop, who did not give me a positive answer, but remained outwardly passive, I knowing, from my own observations, he encouraged it. About a month after this I was introduced by Mr. Bruyere to Mme. Poisson, at the Palace. She was delighted to make my acquaintance, and also charmed with the plan of my becoming a Carmelite nun, she and Mr. Philbert, who had recently arrived from Paris together, and he having lived four months amongst the Order of Carmelites. They two offered to take me to Paris, the Bishop Charbonnel having proposed the plan of Paris or England. My being placed at Toledo was only a temporary arrangement of Mr. Granet's. He also suggested my not letting my parents know where I was until I had crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Bishop Charbonnel's first plan was to send me to Baltimore, and there to prepare for the order of Carmelites in England, but finding some disputes had arisen in Baltimore among the nuns in the convent there, he changed his decision, and Mr. Granet took it into his own hands to send me to Toledo, before he had received any orders from the Bishop—at least, this is his story. My own statement to the Bishop about my family was, that they had ever been most indulgent and kind, and had treated me with entire and devoted affection, and would allow me to do anything *but* become a Catholic. I stated my object in becoming a Catholic was *also* to become a Nun, and I was perfectly certain they *never* would consent to this. Then he said it was my duty to leave them. Mr. Granet then went to the Grey Nunnery in Montreal and told Sister Slocombe, mistress of the Novices, his plan as to my journey. The day after his visit I called at the Convent, saw Sister Slocombe for the first time, and planned with her my dress, which she got ready for me and gave me the next day ; I took it home and put it on. On the Saturday morning I left Madame Contois at 6 in the morning, whence I proceeded to the Seminary, whence Mr. Granet was in waiting with a railway ticket in hand, and gave me some money. The money he gave me was to pay my expenses from Toronto to Toledo. The principal priest who corresponded with me in Toronto was Mr. Philbert. He wrote me some eight letters, and had them left at the Convent named the House of Providence, and where I saw him several times, when he conversed with me on the plan to be adopted. On leaving Toronto the last time, he said I had better destroy his letters, but gave me no reason for so doing. They were about my becoming a nun and leaving my parents, which he perfectly approved of. There was no female companion provided for to take charge of me from Montreal to Toledo. I acted entirely under the advice of Mr. Granet. The newspaper states that my arrival at Toledo was a matter of surprise. The Superior of the Toledo Convent was introduced to me at the Grey Nunnery in Montreal, and actually clandestinely produced my carpet-bag from a room in the convent, where it had been locked up through mistake, and then they make it appear in the paper, I was unknown to them. My first letter, after leaving home, was written from Sandwich to my mother, sent to Mr. Philbert at Toronto, and he inclosed it to Mr. Granet, who posted it in Montreal. The second letter was written about a week after I arrived at Toledo, and sent to Mr. Granet direct, inclosing one for a friend in England. I believe I wrote two other letters, which were sent in the same way. I received two letters from Montreal while at Toledo, one from Mr. Bonnissant, informing me of the movements of my parents, but not expressing one word of anxiety ; and the other letter, from Mr. Granet, on the same subject, telling me also not to write to my parents until I was safely landed on the other side of the water. I had never known Mr. Bonnissant before the morning of my departure for Toronto, when he came and spoke to me whilst I was waiting to get a railway ticket from Mr. Granet ; he gave me a little book, and told me he felt the highest interest in all that concerned me. I was to be sent to Paris in a few weeks with the proposal and entire consent of Bishop Charbonnel, I believe. I wrote three letters to Mr. Granet from Toledo, merely on religious subjects, inquiring about my parents, and saying that I felt myself a burden at the convent. *I did not experience the sympathy I had hoped to find in those who were espoused to Jesus Christ. I was left sometimes a day without being spoken to, and the cold heartedness of those sisters made my life miserable, and I did not find them actuated by loving dispositions, and I soon was taught that it was not necessary to be in a convent to become religious*, and that God had created me to be in the midst of this world's temptations, a good Christian girl, to be faithful to Him, and affectionate to my parents. I am sorry you paid $15 to Madame Poisson, to whom I did not owe one cent. I never wrote to her for any money, and when she offered me some in Toronto I refused it. Mr. Philbert sent me the letter already mentioned when I was in Toledo, without my asking for it, saying he thought I might be in want of Summer apparel. The day you came for me I had already given it to the Superieure to take charge of for me, and she has it still in her possession. She bought some articles of dress for me, which came to $5. I must now add in conclusion that the Superieure in Toledo gave me full liberty to go home to my parents, but it did not seem much like it in *actions*, when you came for me my telling the Superieure I had heard your voice and was going in the drawing-room to see you, and she telling me to go back to my room, and even pushing me with her hands. Certainly here both words and actions spoke for themselves, but I wish you also to understand, that except the mere form of asking the Superieure permission, I had full liberty to go out whenever I liked ; but I did not abuse that liberty, as the Superieure told me at the end of each week, when I asked her if I had done anything against the rules of the house, she always replied she was much pleased and satisfied with all my conduct. I am ready to take an oath on the Holy Bible for all I have written, and as I am much exhausted by writing such a long letter, I must say good night, hoping the rest of my life may atone for my past conduct, is the wish of your penitent child,

ELIZABETH STARR.

I fear I did not explain to you quite fully, that I did most earnestly request the Bishop and priests to keep my secret most sacredly, for fear of your preventing me from becoming a Catholic and a nun, but now that I am convinced of my error, I think it was extremely wrong in the Bishop, or his priests, to be influenced by my wishes. It was their duty to face the opposition and to inform you of my whereabouts, no matter what the consequences might be. I wish also to say that I have not the least idea of renouncing the faith I have lately joined, and although having acted indiscreetly in the means I took to become a Catholic, I nevertheless believe firmly in the doctrines, and desire to be a Christian in practice.

A letter from Mr. Starr, the young lady's father, says:

"I never knew, until recent events brought it to light, that she had before taken any steps towards being a Roman Catholic, or had decided fully to become one. She attended Protestant Churches with her parents, and there with them partook of the holy communion, and never showed any repugnance to thus joining us in our devotions. There could, therefore, have been none of the 'persecution' and 'tyranny' with which we have recently been charged towards our child. All was sweet and harmonious affection between us, and her wishes were in no way 'opposed,' because they were not expressed."

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Disastrous Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $200,000.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 12.

A terrific fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday morning, in the rectifying establishment of Boyle & Co., on East Second street. How the fire originated is not known. Some of the hands went through the building at nine o'clock, and at that time everything was all right. The only fire in the building on Wednesday was in the portable furnaces of some coppersmiths. There were constant explosions of whisky in the burning building, and the heat was intense, threatening all the neighboring buildings. The fire companies made strenuous efforts to save them, and were partially successful. The flames were got under, as was supposed, when they communicated to the rear of Messrs. Pike & Co.'s warehouse, on Yeatman-street. The tower bell was rung desperately for the Mohawk and Brighton, and hand companies.

Pike's Building was saved, but not without loss. The large warehouse of Messrs. Boyle & Co., on the west side of the alley, subsequently caught fire, and later the stores of Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co., and G. Henshaw, on Sycamore-street.

It is impossible to describe the singular spectacle as the whisky spilled from the broken barrels, ran into the gutters, and so down into the river, while the cinders fell from above in dazzling showers of golden rain, which no pyrotechnist ever rivaled. The supply of water in the cisterns failed, and the engines were obliged to dam up the gutters and suck up the water which had been once thrown upon the fire. Eventually engines were stationed further off and water obtained. It was said to have been forced, in one case, nearly a half mile.

Four firemen, who were on the ladders placed on adjoining buildings, were struck by the bricks and very badly cut and bruised, though not fatally. They were all doing well yesterday. Their names are Jacob Phillips, John Vetter, Wm. Echerle and Michael Cerer.

The entire loss is estimated at about $200,000, which is some $8,000 more than the total amount lost during the last official year of the Fire Department.

Boyle & Co. have risks in the following Companies, to the aggregate amount of $75,000, distributed in sums of $5,000 to $10,000 each: Mechanics' and Manufacturers', Firemen's, Commercial and Eagle, of this city ; Commonwealth, Metropolitan and Home, of New York ; Unity, Royal and Equity, of London ; North American, of Philadelphia ; Commercial, of Cleveland ; Phœnix, of Hartford.

Mr. Henshaw has risks on Manufacturers', $4,000 ; Buckeye, $4,000 ; Commercial, $4,000 ; Central, $4,000 ; Atlantic, Providence, $3,000 : Citizens', $2,000—in all, $20,000. The loss will be about 15 per cent. on the whole amount insured, say $3,000.

Crane, Breed & Co. were insured in the Firemen's, $5,000 ; Continental, New-York, $3,000 ; Home, of New-York, $5,000 ; North American, Philadelphia, $2,000—in all, $15,000, which will more than cover their loss.

S. N. Pike & Brother will, as we stated yesterday morning, lose about $30,000, of which $10,000 is insured.

Burning of the Massachusetts State Reform School—A Juvenile Incendiary.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 13.

About half-past five o'clock this morning, the Massachusetts State Reform School Building, for boys, at Westboro' was discovered to be on fire. The flames were found to proceed from the new wing, built of brick, which is reported to have been set on fire by one of the juvenile inmates, who was subsequently arrested and placed in irons. The institution was situated about two and a half miles from the centre of the town of Westboro', and consequently remote from the public means for extinguishing the fire. It was, however, provided with a steam force pump, communicating with a large tank in the upper part of the buildings, from which water was conducted in pipes to every part of the building. These facilities were immediately brought to bear upon the flames, and messengers were dispatched to the neighboring towns for assistance. Engines were promptly on hand from Northboro', Marlboro', and other places, but so rapid was the progress of the devouring element that at half-past six o'clock the wing in which the fire originated had fallen in, and the main building was in flames, and would probably be consumed.

There was only one fire in the building and that was a furnace in the kitchen, used for generating steam with which to do all the cooking and washing. We understand that repeated attempts have been made by the boys within the last six months to burn the Institution.

We learn that the fire was set by a boy who took the straw from his bed and placed it in the ventilator in the upper story of the southerly wing of the building. When discovered the fire had made such headway as to nearly have smothered the young incendiary, who failed to make his escape from the room.

There were about five hundred and sixty boys in the institution, not one of whom, at the last accounts, had escaped, having all been taken and confined in the barn. Ten police officers are to be sent from this city to do guard duty over the boys until they can be moved to a place of security.

Gov. Banks and Attorney-General Phillips went to Westborough in the 1½ train, to consult with the officers of the institution in regard to the best manner of keeping and caring for the boys.

The building was originally designed for 300 pupils. It consisted of a centre and two wings, of 160 feet front and rear, and of 200 feet in depth on each side. The building cost, when finished and furnished, $65,516. It has since been much enlarged and improved. The cost of the entire institution to the State up to last year was, for buildings and lands, $165,000.

Sudden Death.—Lieut. Arthur B. Stanford of North Carolina, attached to Revenue steam-cutter *Harriet Lane*, died, after a very short illness, at the house of Capt. Bennett, at Tompkinsville, S. I. He had had a slight attack of erysipelas.

Magnificent Present to Queen Victoria.—The London *Chronicle* says: We can state, on the authority of a private letter from India, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl tent, which will contain moreover a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed £150,000.

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MARRIED.

Whitehead—Noyes.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Charles Whitehead, Charles E. Whitehead to Rachel Tracy, daughter of William Curtis Noyes, all of New-York.

DIED.

Brush.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, Lewis Brush, aged 26 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Bedford-st Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Richard Brush, No. 27 West 44th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

Raymond.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, after a long and painful illness, at his late residence, No. 116 Charlton-st., Harvey Raymond, in the 65th year of his age.

Particulars of funeral published to-morrow.

Hutchinson.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, after a short illness, Stephen Hutchinson, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of William B. Willoughby, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 25 West 49th-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

Roemer.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, Louise Mariotte Roemer, adopted daughter of the late Aner Mariotte.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Lamartine place, without further invitation.

Babcock.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, Henry Adams, infant son of I. C. and Helen A. Babcock, aged 7 months and 2 days.

His remains will be taken to Fort Plain, N. Y.

Leonard.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, of apoplexy, Cuyler Leonard, formerly of Sandusky, Ohio, aged 38 years.

His remains were taken to Sandusky for interment.

Smith.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, Aug. 14, Chas. C. Smith, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 13, Wm. P. Lawrence, aged 43 years

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Willoughby-st.

Smith.—At his residence, No. 83 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, John Smith, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Sands-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 16th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 14, of marasmus, Charlotte Lavinia, youngest daughter of Jno. W. and Caroline Brown, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 77 Powers-st., near Dean, without further invitation.

Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 13, of congestion of the brain, William Prescott Lawrence, Deputy Street Commissioner, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Willoughby-st., without further invitation.

Heiser.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 13, at his country seat, Hempstead Harbor, L. I., Christopher Heiser, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Carter.—At Bath, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 14, Harriett Howard, daughter of Edward P. and Mary Augusta Carter, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of T. M. Ferguson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, T. M. Ferguson, Esq., No. 111 West 42d st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

Youngs.—At Goshen, Orange County, on Friday, Aug. 12, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Charlotte, wife of Henry Youngs, of this City.

The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Anthoine.—At Carthagena, New-Granada, on Sunday, July 24, Maria Dahlia Anthoine.

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Put up in cases containing either Four, Eight or Twelve Dozen each—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each Package.

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WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness ; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed.

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OUR MESS ;
OR, THE PIRATE HUNTERS OF THE GULF.
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OPENING CHAPTERS
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Ready to day, 12 o'clock.
All News Dealers have it.
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In one large volume, with fine portrait on steel ; containing his best writings, including THOUGHTS FOR A YOUNG MAN—very valuable ; POWERS AND DUTIES OF WOMEN—a profound and conclusive argument ; POOR AND IGNORANT, RICH AND EDUCATED—hopeful and economising ; DEMANDS OF THE AGE—a bold and manly statement of great truths ; closing with the most important and effective of the author's great public ADDRESSES. Price of the work complete, $1 50.
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CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable ; contains no oil, lead or sulphur ; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery ; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway ; W. H. Lewis, No. 629 Greenwich-st. ; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York ; Mrs. Hayes ; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn ; P. Sellew, Jersey City ; O. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents.
And all Druggists.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL
NED BUNTLINE
On Deck Again.
See the MERCURY for August 27th,
Out TO DAY at 12 o'clock.
For sale by all news dealers.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Publisher's Agents, 21 and 23 Ann-

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, the 15th,

Their large Fall importations, containing every article necessary for family and hotel use, viz.: Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Table Damasks, Cloths and Napkins, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels. White goods of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains and Drapery Muslins.

ALSO,

300 CASES COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, At manufacturers' prices.

Many of the above goods will be found very cheap, having been purchased previous to the present advanced prices. Canal st., corner of Mercer.

BUFF HOLLANDS,
FOR WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE AND
GREEN DO.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR PIECE.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
291 BROADWAY. 291

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR CHURCHES.
L. B. K.,
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FALL IMPORTATIONS,
NOW READY.
K. B. L.,
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GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.
Marked down to half the usual prices.
An invoice of Point Lace Collars
Just opened, which we are selling very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

RE-OPENING! RE-OPENING!

JAMES G. AIKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.,

Having completed the alterations to his store, will reopen it to the public On MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 15.

DOUBLE-WIDTH ENGLISH POPLIN
AT $1 00 PER YARD,
A superior material for Traveling Dresses,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order
At the shortest notice.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
at
GEORGE BRODIE'S,
No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 479 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS
are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

☞ BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions.
See *Harper* and *Godey*.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1859, at No. 375 Broadway, and at all the Branches.

Having received by extensive importations from Paris and London the most reliable Fall and Winter Fashions, will be prepared to present to the ladies and dressmakers on this occasion a brilliant display and great variety of pattern, of new and elegant designs.

NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, will open on Monday, the 15th, 7 cases of new Fall Goods, very desirable, for deep and second mourning. Observe
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to supply strangers with all kinds of DRESS GOODS suitable for Fall wear
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen, 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL
GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND
CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINDLE & CO.,
Dealers in and Importers of
TEA TRAYS,
Silver-plated Ware,
Fire-Irons, Cutlery, Mats, Hollow Ware,
Hammocks, &c.
Manufacturers of
Planished Tin Ware, Toilet Sets, Water Coolers, Bathing Apparatus, &c.
At their old stand,
No 56 Maiden lane,
Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET

This Net, when open forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING STOCK AT JOB LOT PRICES, FOR CASH.
Merchants and dealers will find at
NO. 534 BROADWAY,
a complete stock of fire-irons, sheep-mats, chamois, block-tin ware tea trays, fine English butter pots and other wooden ware gongs, small wares, hat stands, iron wash-stands,
SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,
Brushes, &c. Fixtures, lease and good-will of stand for sale. Signs and stereotype cuts, &c.
S. W. SMITH.

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ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

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FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

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IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
600 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

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STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
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THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
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GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEVENTH THOUSAND
OF
IDYLS OF THE KING.
By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L.,
Poet-Laureate.
1 vol. 16mo 75 cents.

From the London Athenæum.

Mr. Tennyson has enriched the world with his best and most artistic work * * * No recent poet has made possible the indulgence of such a Midsummer Dream as any person may enjoy who goes seaward or lakeward with these "Idyls."

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Equal to the best, and in some respects, it may be, better than the best of those works upon which the fame of Mr. Tennyson has hitherto securely rested.

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Certainly the Laureate's magnum opus.

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"Elaine" is the most beautiful and touching of all the legends connected with the history of Arthur, and the story is told with infinite grace.

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Every lover of pure and exquisite poetry will be eager to possess this volume which breathes like a balmy wind over the excitements of the day.

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The lovers of poetry will read this volume with delight.

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Not since the days of Spenser and Tasso have we had such a poem as the "Idyls of the King."

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We regard the "Idyls of the King" as an almost consummate work of art, and the great imaginative poem of the century.

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Idyls they are in the best sense of the term—perfect as descriptive poems, beautiful and strong in their polished simplicity; and abounding in true gems of poesy.

From the Providence Journal.

These "Idyls of the King" are monuments of a success certainly not surpassed, if equaled, by any modern poet.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.
Copies sent post free to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

"THE ANTIQUARY."

"THE ANTIQUARY."

M. ELLINGER & CO., No. 33 Maiden lane, publish THIS WEEK, the second number of "THE ANTIQUARY," containing a Catalogue of their Books on hand on
HEBREW,
RABBINICAL,
CABALISTIC and
ORIENTAL LITERATURE,
AND
PICTORIAL BIBLES.
The first number of "THE ANTIQUARY" contains a list of early printed books relative to America, and on Bibliography. Copies of both numbers can be had, and will be sent gratis to any address on application.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.

The second number of this popular Spanish-American newspaper will be published on the 17th inst., as a STEAMER PAPER FOR CUBA AND MEXICO.

It presents the best medium for bringing business notices before the Spanish American trade here and abroad. Office No. 24 Ann-st.

STRAWBERRIES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. No. 6, descriptive catalogue of strawberries and culture. No. 6, catalogue of roses and all flowering plants. No. 9, catalogue of bulbous flowers, peonies and dahlias, may be obtained gratis of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. N. B.—The new descriptive catalogue of all fruit trees, grapes, and other small fruits, will soon be ready.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray,) wagon and harness, and stable lease, &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.
SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36 2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a party of means, (on account of death,) to continue a first-class mercantile business, at a small outlay of capital, that will yield large returns; references and all required information will be given by addressing a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 3 091 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A first-class liquor store, situated in the city of Newark, N. J.; stock small; would be a good stand for a party wishing to do a grocery and liquor business. Address S. H., Box No. 1,169 New-York Post-office, or No. 144 Newark P. O.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store; good location and good business; will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises No. 75 3d-av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$56 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved hub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, at 8 o'clock, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite the head of Spring-st., for the purpose of completing the arrangements for clearing the property from mortgage, and giving each member a clear title to his property. Every member, it is hoped, will be present.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the new Repository, in room No. 24 in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Aug. 15, at noon. Subject—*The best manner of preparing Ground and Seed for Winter Grain.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. By order.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $130 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, prepares students for business in a superior practical manner. They will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Reduced August terms $10; private desks $15. Apply immediately to secure seats on low terms.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

THE REV. A. B. WOLFE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $300 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. The Academic Year commences September 13th. For Circulars address the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Latin, French, and Music, would be willing to receive into her father's family as a pupil a little girl of from six to twelve years of age, who would be watched over with kind and sisterly attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a refined and Christian home. For terms, &c., address Box No. 824 New-Haven Post-Office, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in the northern part of Louisiana is desirous of engaging a lady to take charge of the education of a boy and girl, aged 9 and 11. She must be capable of teaching French and music, as well as English, and must also be a person of decidedly religious character. The best of reference required. Address J. H. HOBART DE MILLE, No. 162 Mott., or call between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 B'DWAY, supplies schools with competent, also with pupils and teachers with positions; references—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers Col. Wanted—Several superior professors of pianos and singing; ladies to teach piano, guitar and singing, at large salaries; also teachers of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING and capable of instructing in the English branches, French, music, and drawing, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a family residing in the country or the South. Apply to the Rev. H. D. WARD, 38 West 23d st.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reengagement in a family, to go South. Address G. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned. JOHN W. HALL,
Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, 1 hour's ride or sail from the City. Location high and healthy, within 2 minutes' walk of salt water. Shade trees, vegetables, &c. Price, $6. Address S. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first class house, No. 230 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large furnished room on second floor, and also a room for a single gentleman. Family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LIGHT, COMFORTABLE AND pleasant back parlor and bedroom attached to let to a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., immediately.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM can be obtained, with board, at No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st., near 6th av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHINGTON-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes' from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting and seamstress, or would do general housework; understands each capacity very well, as good references can certify. No objections to the country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girls, one to cook, bake, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business and are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; are well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Will go together or separate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; thorough plain cook and baker, and first class laundress, highly recommended by families with whom she has lived for honesty, capability, and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 1 East 26th st., corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; will be found fully competent for either. Also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 578 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to take a situation as laundress in a small family; understands her business well. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family, superintend growing children or the entire care of an infant; testimonials as to her integrity and capability; no objection to the country. Call on Thursday, Aug. 17, and from then until engaged, at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer and ironer. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c., can always procure them by applying at the original Broadway Employment Institute, next door to the Broadway Post-office. This large establishment is conducted on business principles by MORRIS COHNERT.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands every thing connected with horses; is a good vegetable gardener and is practically conversant with all kinds of farm work; will be found competent and willing to discharge his duties faithfully; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman,) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 192, *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTABLE business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some business where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom, in City or country; would be willing to milk cows and make himself generally useful on a farm; understands his business very well, as references from former employers can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 501 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKING, respectable and willing young man, who understands the care and management of horses; also a plain gardener and can do the general work of a gentleman's place; he is an experienced farmer; would take a place as such; a nice home more an object than high wages; best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, the man as coachman or groom, and is a good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has 3 years' recommendations from those with whom he has lived. Can be seen at Trainor's saddlery store, No. 654 Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful, is a good, careful, sober driver; can give the best of City references. Call for three days at No. 198 East 21st st., third floor, front building.

WANTED—COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to keep a small garden in order if required. Address J. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as farm hand or taking care of horses, or assistant in a garden, is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a good trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address G. C. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SERVANT; must be a good washer and ironer, (able to do up gentlemen's shirts,) and a good plain cook; she must be neat and willing to work; good City references will be required for honesty, &c.; wages, $7 per month. Apply at No. 207 West 32d-st., between 9th and 11th avs.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A FEW TAILORESSES TO FINISH pants after machine; also a first-rate operator, one with machine preferred. Employer can be seen between 1 and 4 o'clock to-day, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAKER. ONE THAT understands how to make varnishes may address Box No. 3,692 Post-office, giving name and where to be found.

WANTED—A GARDENER—ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS his business. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.
PETER LYNCH.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE; SALARY first year $75. Inquire of SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT. GOOD City references required. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT COACHMEN, one must be English, to go to the country; one waiter, and a colored boy to do waiting; also several good cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, and servants in all other capacities. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 778 SIXTH AVENUE,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A valuable business corner house and lot in the Bowery.
A 2 story and store house in Pitt-st.
A 4 story and store house in East 13th-st. No. 232.
A 3 story first-class brick house, No. 16 Mansfield-place, bet. 8th and 9th avs.
Three 4 story English basement houses in 51st st., bet. 8th and 9th avs.
Two 3 story brown stone front houses in 49th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.
A 3 story brown stone front house in West 31st-st., extra lot (cheap).
Houses in 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th-ave., for sale or to let (rent low.)
House and store on 9th av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts., for sale.
Cottages for sale in West 35th-st.
A House and 2 acres of land, near Lockport, N. Y.
Three stores in Washington st., leased for storage, will trade them.
A first-class house in East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.
A front and rear tenant house in West 32d-st. Will trade for lots.
A very desirable new dwelling-house in 48th-st., 46 feet West of 6th av., south side of street (very cheap.)
A house and store (brown-stone front) in 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., a house and store (brick) in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; a first-rate paying house and store in 3d-av., 25x50, lot 100 feet, 2 party walls, between 51st and 52d sts., a first rate stand for business. The lot adjoining can be also bought.
A new dwelling, built in the most substantial and neat manner, in 42d-st., first house east of 11th av., south side of street. Cheapest house in New-York—all the improvements—will rent it cheap this year.
Any number of lots in New-York, Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark, New Jersey, and Paterson for sale.
A few fine farms and country seats for trade and cash. Persons wanting to buy real estate ought to pay KAVANAGH a visit before they purchase.
Tenant houses wanted for first-rate paying tenants.
Rents collected and house jobbing attended to.
N. B.—I have a brick yard for sale, containing every accommodation for manufacturing four millions of brick a season. Builders attend to your interest, and buy this yard. I will sell it very cheap.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE first-class House, No. 277 East 10th-st. The house is in perfect order; has been recently painted and papered throughout; has all the modern improvements. It is ready for immediate occupancy. Also, to let, part of the next three story house, No. 365 East 10th-st. Apply to N. HAGAN, No. 179 McDougal st.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WELTON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout; has gas and fixtures all through; also Ridgewood water. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of T. H. BROWN, No 148 Chambers st., New-York. Rent $350.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshop for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—A part of a 3-story basement and sub-cellar house in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly located, with Ridgewood water, bath, gas, chandeliers, &c., to let, as advertiser and wife have more room than required. No objection to children. Rent moderate to a good party. Address B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKEE, No. 57 South-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses are high stoop, brown stone, basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 39th st.

LARGE FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM power or without, on a lease of three years; 28 feet wide, 6 stories high, with vaults, lighted in the best manner. No. 51 Green-st. Apply to Mr. GROSS, No. 45 Green-st.

TO LET—DESK-ROOM IN A COMFORTABLE office No. 19 Nassau-st., two doors from Pine-st. For particulars apply to A. KIMBALL, Room No. 3, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 65 PINEAPPLE-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply on the premises.

FOR LEASE OR RENT—A FINE SECOND-story office, one of the best in the City, situated on Broadway, near Cedar-st., suitable for an insurance or banking office. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND IN THE village of Oyster Bay, Long Island, belonging to the estate of James Albertson, deceased. This village possesses advantages that render it a very desirable Summer residence; its entire freedom from febrile and miasmatic diseases, the picturesque scenery, salt-water bathing, and facility of access from New-York, have within a few years induced many gentlemen to purchase country seats. The place now offered is within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and three and a half miles of the railroad; the soil fertile and in a good state of cultivation, and it embraces (very near the centre) a building site of great beauty on the edge of a fine grove commanding a view of the harbor. Post office, stores, and four churches within an eighth of a mile. Apply to WEEKS & DE FOREST, or WEEKS & CO., No. 58 Wall-street, New-York, or to subscribers at Oyster Bay.
JAS. C. TOWNSEND, } Executors.
ARNOLD FLEET,

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse-Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT NEW-Haven, Conn., the property known as the residence of the late Prof. D. Olmsted, situated in York-square, New-Haven, within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the City; the house is built in the very best style, with all modern improvements; the grounds, comprising about 17 lots, are elegantly laid out, and in the highest state of cultivation. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New Jersey, with two lots of ground, Consists of a new 2½-story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels, gas pipes, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to thirty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to S. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., (5 acres) located on Bloomfield-av. All the land is in high cultivation, being to wit: 3 acres of apple orchards, 200 young apple and pear trees, 20 different kinds; varieties of dwarf fruit, plums, cherries, 18 kinds of choice grapes, currants, berries, &c. House 1½ stories; contains 6 or 8 rooms, basement, cellar, large hall in centre; large barn, 24x20 feet; shed, hennery, &c.—all in good repair. One hour from New-York City; cars six times a day; five minutes from the depôt. The present owner and occupant, being about to leave the country, offers the above for sale low, on very reasonable terms. For particulars, address T. C. CHANDLER, Box No. 144 Newark, N. J., Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARMS—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCES, Village Houses, Building Sites, &c., for sale in and near Madison and Morristown. Thirty farms, containing from 10 acres up to 400 acres. These farms are very good ones. Four very beautiful country residences, newly built, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of something attractive. Several good village houses and lots, and building sites. A full description of all the said properties may be seen at BAILLY & HUNTING, No. 16 John-st., New-York, or on the subscriber, at Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, near the depôt.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD house and lot in the upper part of the City, or a farm of 40 acres, a farm of 133 acres in Dutchess County, two miles east of Hudson River; is well watered and timbered, with abundance of fruit of choice varieties. The mansion is elegant and commodious, commanding a magnificent and picturesque view of the surrounding country. There are three farms, barns, ice houses, &c.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, SITUATE 2½ miles from depôt at Morristown, N. J. The location is high, and commands an extensive view; the neighborhood good; the land well adapted to fruit growing, and has a fine orchard of grafted fruit of apples, pears and 1 000 peach trees. The house is in good order. For full particulars, inquire of S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

TENNESSEE, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS AND Indiana lands to exchange for goods, pianos and Brooklyn or New-York City property. Also, a fine country seat, with six acres of land, at Saugerties, will be exchanged for a country seat near the City or for Brooklyn or New-York City property. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN Westchester County, with good improvements, a very desirable house in a choice location in Brooklyn, worth $9,000 and free from incumbrances. From $5,000 to $8,000 cash will be paid if necessary.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, a farm of 40 acres. The owner, map, view, &c., can be seen for a few days at No. 121 Sullivan-st. Also (adjoining) a farm of 107 acres, fine buildings, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, IN A QUIET METHODIST family, a small room, or part of one, by a lone woman and small boy. Location no object. Address ROOM, Jersey City Post-office, for three days.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY—A soap manufactory. Address R. S. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA!
THE GREAT
AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Every one subject to blotches or eruptions of the skin should try this effectual remedy.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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AN UNFAILING REMEDY
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DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors GARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, [illegible] rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 4 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 863 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN,
Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
☞ For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors GARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 18mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis: attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby. (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. LINQUIST—NO. 73 CROSBY ST., CORNER of Spring-st., one block east of Broadway, can be consulted on diseases of a private nature from 8 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 10 P. M. Dr. L. has practised largely in the principal cities of Europe, and can warrant cure without mercury, or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, plated or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.—In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

KERR, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466.600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666 600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug 16. inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46 163 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Aug 6, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO, 58 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 39 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance stocks constantly on hand.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 67 Wall st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horizontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. E. KELLY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGINE LATHE TO SWING twenty inches, at least eight feet between centres. Apply at No. 45 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JNO. J. RENNIE will sell.
THIS DAY, (Monday) Aug. 15.
at the elegant residence No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, lady's work table. For further particulars see Herald.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	$25 each
30 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
100 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
122 shares Pacific Bank	$50 each
20 shares Artisans Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
10 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
101 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co	$10 each
60 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
75 shares U S Steam Sugar Refinery Co	$100 each
32 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
210 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
40 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co	$17 each
9 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
35 shares Etna Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
27 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
18 shares American Express Co	$100 each
21 Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	$100 each
40 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad	$50 each
75 shares Trenton Iron Co	$100 each
50 Wilkesbarre (Penn) Gas Co	$50 each
2 shares Academy of Music	$1,000 each

$24 000 Florida Railroad 7 ℔ cent Guaranteed Bonds.
$2 000 Brooklyn City 6 ℔ cent Water Bonds.
$38 000 Florida Railroad 8 ℔ cent Freeland Bonds.
$6,000 New-York and New Haven R R 6 ℔ cent Bonds.
$4,000 Missouri 6s and Virginia State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$3 000 City of Cleveland (Ohio) 6 per cent Bonds.
$6 000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug 18. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 9th-st., west of Broadway, the handsome furniture, by order of Executors, viz: rosewood piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, plate-glass doors, washstands, marble tops, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, curtains, extension dining, card and centre tables, sideboards, sofas, chairs, in satin and damask, and hair cloth; sewing chairs, refrigerators, three iron office safes, crockery, glass, &c., and a small lot of wines, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 22 Union st., near Columbia South Brooklyn an excellent rosewood parlor suite in crimson plush, 7 pieces, viz: Sofa, arm and 6 studied back reception chairs; French plate pier glass, rosewood centre table, oak washstand, bureau, rich China vases, tea set, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany hatstand, dinner table, parlor and cooking stoves, &c., &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE HORSES, cows, farm tools, crops, &c., on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, between 57th and 58th sts., on 3d-av., Brooklyn, comprising parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano, &c. Also two horses, four cows, 50 chickens, farm tools, corn vegetables, &c., in fields, and 300 bushels of apples on trees.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—500 LOTS WHITE GRANite, edged, dipt, c c, Rockingham, luster, fancy goods, glassware &c. TUESDAY, Aug 16 at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. A large, positive cash sale. Dealers wanting cash bargains will do well to attend.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture, &c., of a four story dwelling; velvet, tapestry three-ply and other carpets, gilt-frame mirrors, mahogany furniture, &c.; six good work horses and one light wagon.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H LOWERY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,

EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME.

Reception of his Honor the Mayor, Common Council and Richmond Grays, of the City of Richmond, Va., by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York.

The Special Committees appointed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to make arrangements for the reception of their visitants, will meet on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., Room No. 8 City Hall, whence they will be escorted to the steamer by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and receive their guests and escort them to their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

On Monday, the 15th inst., his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York will meet at 9 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel, whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and the Richmond Grays, to the steamboat *Hendrick Hudson*, at the foot of Grand st., which will convey them to the Public Institutions under the direction of the Governors of the Almshouse.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall, at 2½ P. M., to review the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to participate in the banquet to be given by them to their guests. Special Committees.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
WILLIAM J PECK, } Aldermen.
JAMES OWENS,
JOHN LYNES,
WM LAIMBEER, Jr.,
GEO P BICKFORD,
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Councilmen.
JOHN VAN TINE,
ABRAHAM LENT,
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York. L. A. OSBORN.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 7 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A. M.
Saturd..Aug 6, 9 30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P. M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Sunday.Aug. 7, 2 30 P. M.
Monday.Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.........5 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 6 A. M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A. M.	Monday Aug 8 3 P. M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A. M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes.Aug. 10, 4 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6.30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 2.30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday.Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Monday Aug 15, 8 A. M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P. M.
Tuesd'y.Aug 16 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y.Aug 16, 4 30 P. M.
Wednes.Aug. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes.Aug. 17, 4 30 P. M.
Thurs..Aug. 18, 6 A. M.	Thurs...Aug 18, 10 A. M.
Friday..Aug 19, 7 A. M.	Friday...Aug 19, 11 A. M.
Saturd..Aug 20, 7 30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A. M.
Sunday. Aug. 21, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
Monday. Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday.Aug 22, 1 P. M.
Tuesd'y.Aug 23 10 A. M.	Tuesd'y.Aug 23, 2 P. M.
Wednes Aug 24 11 A. M.	Wednes.Aug 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs...Aug 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday.Aug. 28, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday.Aug. 28, 3.30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs....Aug 4, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9, 4 P. M.	Tuesday .Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes ..Aug. 10, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thurs.....Aug. 11 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Friday....Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P. M.	Satur.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only......6 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23 3 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents. Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 12 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M., Pier No 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Bryce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Suchet Mauran. Summons—For relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law 6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct, 23 next. —Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

CHIRIQUI GOLD REGION.
OFFICE OF THE CHIRIQUI IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Bowling green.

A clipper vessel will be dispatched to Chiriqui Lagoon between the 20th inst. and 1st September. These lands are the property in fee of the Chiriqui Improvement Company. Mining privileges will be granted on liberal terms. Lands will be sold to actual settlers on extended credits. The rights of the Company are guaranteed by treaty stipulations between Granada and the United States. Unless parties present permits to mine or land scrip to the agents of the Company in Chiriqui they will not be permitted to enter upon or trespass upon the vested rights of the Company. These lands surround the Chiriqui Lagoon, and extend across to the Pacific Ocean.

For full particulars apply at the office of the company to A. W. THOMPSON,
No. 5 Bowling-green, over Vanderbilt's.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—FIFTY DOLLARS AND FOUND.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boco del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................................$115
Second Cabin Passage....................................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia....................................$2 00
Cabin to Cape May....................................3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia....................................1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅓ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage....................................$15 | Deck....................................$6
The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND Havana, carrying the United States Mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug 20, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st. No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, Y. M. ZANGRONIZ.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for above places on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on TUESDAY, 16th inst. at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of the steamship *Asia*, which left Liverpool the 6th of August (about the 19th of August.)
Passage money....................................$15 00
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next 17th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail on the 31st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMship LOCUST POINT, Capt D. FRENCH, will leave Pier 12, North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTting—A novel race to come off on TUESDAY, August 16, at 2 P. M. precisely. Match for $1,000, mile heats. Mr. Hoff names a double team—PUG and LANTERN'S MATE; Hiram Woodruff names s. m. WIDOW McCREE in harness. Cars will leave for the Course from Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, every fifteen minutes. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.
The above race will give everybody an opportunity to see FLORA and PRINCESS race.

ECLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.—*Princess* and *Flora Temple*. Purse, $1 000; two mile heats in harness. TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M. Jas. Eoff enters b. m. *Princess*; Jas. D. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple*. Cars leave the South Ferry at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over. JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack Englewood &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES,
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SONS,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $300. Warerooms No 694 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. S. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A BARGAIN.—$275 FOR A SUPERB AND RICH-toned rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte and stool, finished in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, most elegant open carvings of magnificent design, the whole being in the style of Louis XIV.; massive carved legs, double scollope carved work all round, keys superbly set, with vases of plenty, grapes roses, &c; has all the modern improvements; rich full tone, most celebrated and best City makers, with warrantee, and is about half-price, as will be seen on inspection. Apply at the brick dwelling No 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Has portable case for shipping. An object for cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—TO CHURCH COMMITTEES AND OTHERS.—A medium-sized organ, built by Erben, with 11 stops, two banks of keys, &c., will be disposed of low for cash. Apply to, or address, ORGAN, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 20.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
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JONES' WOOD.
MONSTER CIRCUS!
DAILY BALS CHAMPETRES.
DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS.
August 17, 18, 19 and 20.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cts.; Upper Boxes, 25 cts.
MONDAY, AUGUST 15th 1859.
ANOTHER MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL
by those
GREAT AND WORLD-RENOWNED
RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The GREAT GABRIEL..............................as GODENSKI.
The celebrated FRANCOIS as THE CONSCRIPT.
Mons. MATHIEU and BRILLANT.
MARIA HENNECART, Miss FRANCIS, Mlle. CAPEL.
YOUNG AMERICA..............................as PUNCH.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
and the other Artists
THE VENETIAN CARNIVAL.
MARIA HENNECART—The Principal Artists—The Entire Company, and YOUNG AMERICA.
GODENSKI
GODENSKI..............................GABRIEL RAVEL,
A character in which he stands preëminent.
The Grand Comic Fairy Pantomime of BIANCO is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL WEEK
Mr. and Mrs FLORENCE,
LALLAH ROOKH.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug 17,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE,
IRELAND AS IT IS,
LALLAH ROOKH.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
MONDAY EVENING Aug 15.
The performance will commence with the thrilling play, in three acts, entitled
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Concluding with the Musical Farce of
JENNY LIND.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug 15,
The performance will commence with
WAR EAGLE.
After which, the Pantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE.
To conclude with
PIKE'S PEAK.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, Aug 15.
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, DANCES, ACTS, and MIRTH-PROVOKING PLANTATION SCENES.
By the whole of this model Company of
ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
First time of Buckley's new Burlesque of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss JULIA GOULD..............................as..............................Arline

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WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON!—NEW AND BRILLIANT COMPANY!—SPARKLING AND NOVEL AMUSEMENTS!—SECOND WEEK of the GALE SISTERS, whose performances as *danseuses* have created such a flattering sensation. MONDAY: In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Hibernian Domestic Drama entitled NORAH CREINA. Gorman Brady, Mr. Everitt; Norah, Mrs. J. J. Prior; the rest of the characters by the rest of the company. Fancy Dance, by Mlle Juliette. Pas de Deux Floriale, by the Misses Hannah and Adeona Gale. After which, first time of the comic Ballet Pantomime called THE RIVAL ARTISANS; or, THE VILLAGE IN AN UPROAR. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the favorite Drama, in three acts, entitled THE ORPHAN OF SWITZERLAND. Count de Croissey, E. F. Taylor; the Baroness, Miss E. A. Lillingham, &c., &c. Dancing and THE VILLAGE ARTISANS. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, the Wax-works Gallery, Panopticon Studio, and all the other Curiosities, to be seen without extra charge. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats, 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

A. P. A. EXCURSION.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Pic nic and Cotillion Excursion of New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., will come off on MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1859, to Cliffwood Grove. The splendid steamboat COLUMBIA and commodious barge POUGHKEEPSIE have been chartered for the occasion. Wallace's Brass and Cotillion Band has been engaged. The steamboat will make the following landings: 10th st., East River, at 6½ o'clock A. M; Broome-st. at 6¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7; Pier No 3 North River at 7½; 18th st. at 8; Amos-st. at 8½; Spring-st. at 9, where the barge will be in waiting from 7 o'clock.

The Committee pledge themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to make the Excursion A No. 1 of the season. Tickets $1, to admit one gentleman and ladies—to be had of the Committee, or at the landings on the morning of the Excursion.

N. B.—Those having tickets will please take notice that the steamboat JOHN FARRON has been exchanged for the more commodious boat, COLUMBIA.
THOMAS BLACK, Chairman.
JOHN C WILEY, Treasurer.
CHARLES JESSUP, Secretary.

HARLEM RIVER!—THE PIONEER AND ONLY REGULAR LINE!—Safety! Comfort! and Speed! For High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham, the substantial low pressure steamer EMILY! having been recently fitted up by persons interested in restoring and improving the navigation of the Harlem River, now leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for MacComb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, connecting with the New York and Harlem steamers, SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, which leave Peck-slip and 10th-st. hourly. The 3d av. cars now run every ten minutes to and from the City Hall, and their terminus at Harlem is immediately at the steamboat dock. These facilities afford a novel, cheap and beautiful excursion up the Harlem and under the arches of High Bridge.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened at Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th av., on SEPT. 21, 1859.

Articles for exhibition received from Sept. 15, until the 20th. Circulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
By order of the Board of Managers.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Sec'y.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Sec'y.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11¾ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER ISLAS WILL make trips to the Banks, TUESDAY, 16th, WEDNESDAY, 17th, and THURSDAY, 18th. Leaves Barclay-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st. 7:30; Pier No. 4, 8; Peck slip, 8:30. This boat can always lay and anchor when the larger boats cannot. Lines, bait and music on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, THE STATEN ISLAND REGATTA.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE will accompany the Regatta to Staten Island, down the Bay and Narrows, starting from Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock, Amos-st. at 11¼, Spring-st. 11½, Peck-slip 12 o'clock. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES B. RICK, No. 206 West-st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—On MONDAY, Aug. 15, the well-known steamer THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion around Staten Island, leaving foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M., returning about 3 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOHN T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 60 South-st., corner of Pine.

MEXICO.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

Feverish State of the Public Mind in Mexico Relative to Americans—Effect of Mr. McLane's Remonstrance—Desire to Obtain Information—How Foreign Ministers are Influenced—Effect of the Prompt and Unbiased Recognition of the Constitutional Government by the United States—Capitalists and Mercantile Men Feel the Pressure—Growing Influence of the United States in Mexico—Fluttering of the Factions—Englishmen Hang their Heads with Shame—Foreigners have no Confidence in Either Party—What the United States ought to Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

For once in his life your correspondent created a sensation. This was occasioned by his arrival in the City of Mexico. Madame Rumor had stated in advance that an American was *en route*, clothed with some official character to the Miramon Government, and being the only American who had arrived in this city from abroad since the Tacubaya massacre, and since the recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLane, the excitable portion of the community was all agog to obtain a knowledge of the stranger and his business. Some characterized him as an envoy or commissioner, some as the agent of *fillibusteros*, and it really seemed as though the more superstitious portion of the community regarded him as the forerunner of an earthquake. The newly arrived American citizen had the extreme satisfaction of overhearing on several occasions, the probability of his arrest discussed, and once, while quietly eating his dinner in a restaurant, he heard it stated that the said American citizen had actually been arrested. Though every exertion was made to ascertain whether my arrival was likely to endanger the *independencia de la republica*, and a strict watch kept on all my movements for several days, no overt act was committed. I entered the tigers' den, took out a paper of security, visited churches, and other public buildings, mingled with high officiating pagans, military officers, soldiers and people of every sort and grade, without let or hindrance.

The above particulars are given in evidence of the feverish state of the public mind in this city, relative to everything of American name or nature. Two days previous to my arrival, Señor Bonilla, Secretary of State, had received Mr McLane's remonstrance relative to the Tacubaya assassinations and other outrages upon American citizens and their interests. Vague rumors respecting this document were afloat, but the Government to whom it was addressed has maintained a studied and rigid silence respecting its reception. Ordinarily, these paper pellets fired at this irresponsible faction away up here in the interior are of no earthly account; but this document, coming as it did in connection with incidents and under circumstances of high import, was not without its effect. However much the officials may appear to disregard it, I am well satisfied they feel a rod is hanging over them, and that a day of reckoning will come.

All regular correspondence between this city and Vera Cruz being broken up, and reliable information scarce, I was plied with all sorts of questions by people of various nations, as to what Mr. McLane and the Juarez Government were doing, and what the United States intended to do. The larger portion of those who approached me were favorably inclined to the Liberal cause, but I was struck by the universal desire expressed that Mr. McLane had visited Mexico before taking any step in the matter. All spoke approvingly of his recognition of the Juarez Government; but each one seemed to have a plan of his own, and wished the recognition coupled with stipulations that would bring to bear certain influences on particular interests. Every one here has a plan of his own. This is the greatest country for *plans* under the sun. There must be something peculiar in the atmosphere. One prominent individual wished to know whether Mr. McLane was a man of fortune. I replied that I believed he was and demanded why the question was asked. "I was thinking," replied the gentleman, "how he might have been influenced by offers that would have been made him by interested parties here, had he first come to the city." "What kind of offers do you mean?" I inquired. "Pecuniary offers, offers of a hacienda, a sugar estate, land speculation or something of that sort," was the reply. "Do you mean to say that this is the course that would have been adopted by the party here with Mr. McLane?" "Of course I do," remarked the gentleman; "that is the way all these things are done here." True to the letter. This *is* the way all these things have been done with foreign Ministers for years past. They would have found Mr. McLane a man not to be bought or sold; yet had he come here, mingled with all parties, received their civilities, listened to all the plans, and opened up a social intercourse, he must have been something more than mortal to have gone back to Vera Cruz, and taken the prompt, decided and unbiased steps he has taken, and not laid himself open to a fire in his rear, and formed the ground-work of disaffection and never-ending intrigue in this question. Now he is invulnerable. After listening for two or three days to all that was said on the subject, and, apparently, everything that could be said by all parties, I came to the conclusion that the *plan* adopted by Mr. McLane was exactly right; and the longer I remain here, the more fully am I satisfied this prompt, decided, and unbiased action of the American Minister at Vera Cruz is certain to prove one of the most successful pieces of diplomacy that has occurred in American politics for many years; and, if your correspondent is not greatly mistaken, all intelligent people here are beginning to take the same view of the matter. The prompt recognition of the Liberal cause by Mr. McLane, on the part of the United States, without even noticing the faction in this city, without deigning to make the acquaintance of the foreign Ministers resident here, or holding any communication with them, has fatally punctured all these bloated, vain-glorious, boasting impostors and assassins, as they are now rapidly shriveling up and disclosing their naturally hideous and ghostly outlines of death and the grave. It is universally acknowledged that, had the policy of the United States, now so decidedly marked out, been adopted long ago, the present evil state of affairs would never have been known. But it is doubtless for the best that things are as they are. The evils under which Mexico suffers are now being fully developed; the principles which actuate the different parties are becoming more fully understood by all the world, and better than all, the shoe pinches now where it never pinched before. Capitalists, mercantile men of every grade, many of them thoroughly unscrupulous, not caring how many throats were cut, how much blood flowed, or how rank the corruption, provided they got their cent per cent., are now wincing under the pressure, and for the first time their interest is driving them into the conviction that law and order should in reality be sustained, and that to live here with any safety and profit, pronunciamentos and revolutions must end. And furthermore, with this conviction comes the shadow of the Colossus of the North. Its shadow is upon this city, and there is not a military or political chief, not a priest or *intrigante* of high or low degree, but what feels in his heart that the great Northern Republic is to have the settlement of this business. The distinct and decided action of the United States, so unexpected because so different from its policy heretofore prevailing as regards this country, has suddenly wrought out this great change. Notwithstanding the English and French Ministers are to all appearances upheld by their respective Governments, their *prestige and influence are destroyed*. From the day the recognition of Constitutional Government by the United States became known in this city, every art and device that the leaders of the Monarchist faction, aided by Satan and the English and French Ministers could suggest, was adopted to nullify its effect, but all to no purpose. Mr. Forsyth's doings, (their great card,) were at once raked up, and opprobrious language, for which he gave abundant reason, applied thereto. The expedition to Tampico proved a failure. The one contemplated under Cobos, to drive the Americans out of Tehuantepec, never went further than Puebla. The Santa Anna movement died out. The attempt to turn the *conducta* of specie from its true destination, and possibly bring on a collision between the American and English forces at Vera Cruz, proved a miserable failure. Every device to raise sufficient funds to support the party and give hope for the future have resulted in abortions, and now there are rumors afloat of a change of Ministry, and that Miramon will issue a manifesto adopting the Liberal platform! While these parties have been resorting to every shift, beating the air, in fact, circulating the report most industriously that Mr. McLane was disgusted with his recognition of Juarez, and regretted his hasty action, up comes a document holding them to account as assassins; and a few days afterwards their spies in Vera Cruz send them the copy of a treaty said to have been concluded between Mr. McLane and Juarez, which, among other important matters, stipulates that an American army of six thousand men shall come into Mexico to sustain the Liberals. These proceedings on the part of Mr. McLane, without the slightest regard for parties here, are, day by day, showing them their own weakness; and if the signs of the times are not entirely false, this same party will strive to invent measures to suit the hated Yankees rather than bring about a collision. With this view, I am inclined to the belief that the few Americans in Mexico, and their interests, are safer at the present moment than they have been for some time past—safer than if they had been placed in charge of Mr. Ottway, the English Minister, whose course here is not only destroying the interests of his countrymen, and throwing them beyond his protection, but it causes every Englishman to hang his head with shame, inasmuch as he appears to be the catspaw of the French Minister and entirely under French influence. But a few days since several Englishmen were ordered out of the country for signing the protest to Mr. Ottway, of which you were advised at the time, and these parties were obliged to take their departure, to the prejudice of large interests which they held here; and so far as their Minister appears to take any interest in the matter, it is that of coöperation with the Government which is following out these high-handed measures. If England sustains the policy of her Minister here, then, indeed, is the world turned upside down.

The course of the French Minister is likewise proving ruinous to the interests of his countrymen; yet there is every reason to believe that his acts are in accordance with direct instructions from Napoleon, whose fixed policy doubtless is to counteract American influence throughout Spanish America, and which, sympathizing with the French Emperor in his apparent efforts to liberate Italy, the United States will find they have a duty to perform in calling him to an account for supporting a despotic policy in Mexico, and which is utterly opposed to American interests in that country. This is a point that ought to have immediate attention of the Administration at Washington.

The receipt of the copy of the treaty said to have been concluded between Mr. McLane and Juarez, caused a great fluttering here. That Mr. McLane should go on making treaties with the Constitutional Government, without reference to anybody up here, was a terrible blow to the self-sufficiency of this faction, and the foreign Ministers were out of sight. Though well satisfied there was no truth in the statement that a contract had been made for 6,000 Americans to enter the country, it was nevertheless interesting to notice the effect of the news. The bare thought of armed Americans coming into the country, strikes the army, clergy and Spaniards with terror, while it is generally deprecated by the Mexican population. The latter prefer that American influence should extend through peaceful channels, and do not wish to see an American army. But the foreign residents, with the exception of the Spaniards, desire armed intervention by the United States, and that immediately. Some desire that the whole country should be swallowed by that Republic at one gulp. Others think an armed police, composed of from five to ten thousand Americans, would regulate matters, while others suggest that the United States, England and France should take the country in hand under a tri-partite agreement. Those foreigners who have resided here for a long time, do not express the slightest confidence in the ability of either party to maintain order and regenerate Mexico. They came to a country in the first place, the fundamental law of which tolerates the religion of the Mexican Church only. They have lived here for years, witnessing the chronic disorders of the country, and at the same time accumulating great interests; now that the result, any intelligent mind might look for sooner or later, has arrived, they are ready for any kind of intervention that will save them harmless. But there is one point in this matter which astonishes me more than anything else. It is that these foreign residents, who really compose the intelligent and better portion of the community in this city, scarcely allude to the Mexican Church as the great cause of evil in Mexico. Daily contact with its paganism, corruption, vice, nonsense and flummery appears to have made them callous to the fact, that its chief and too successful effort has been, to sap the foundation of virtue and destroy the progressive aspirations of the people; that the Liberal party has as yet never had sufficient power to accomplish one of its principal objects, which is to annihilate this enormity. It is true, the defection of Comonfort was a terrible blow to the cause. Had not this high official yielded to Church intrigue and French influence, he might have carried his country through triumphantly, and solved the Mexican problem happily. But it appears to have been ordered otherwise. And though, at the present time, the inactivity of the Liberal party, and the want of leaders of genius and energy to command the strength and resources of the country in order to obtain and hold full power, gives strength to the declaration that there is no hope even in this party, your correspondent is more fully confirmed than ever in the belief that it is better for the United States to be extremely cautious and wary about taking up arms in the matter, unless it be in opposition to some flagrant overt act in opposition to American interests, on the part of this faction or the foreign governments. American interests have suffered and must continue to suffer for a time, by reason of our wretched diplomacy which has prevailed in this country until recently. However illegitimate, unscrupulous and bloodthirsty this central faction may be it has some show of reason in the contumely with which it treats the American name. Our skirts are not entirely clean. A faithful history of the last American legation resident here would prove this.

According to present appearances, the Mexican problem is working itself out beautifully. It is only necessary for the United States to sustain the Liberal party, makes treaties with it which provide for freedom in religion, to moderate tarif and free commercial intercourse, and hold the country to them, without regard to this faction, the foreign ministers or any one else, and in a short time Mexico will be one of the most peaceable, prosperous countries in the world.

MITLA.

American Volunteers in Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

I have already written to you of the altered disposition of the people in this city in reference to the reception of aid, volunteers, from the United States. It had always been my belief, and I formed my opinions from long experience and knowledge of the Mexicans, (I have lived nearly ten years amongst them,) that the landing of such allies would be sufficient to make the different factions forget their differences, and unite against the Americans, of whom they believe nothing but what is disreputable. Imagine, therefore, my surprise when I found in a little country paper, published in the State of Oajaca, and called the *Democrato*, the following article:

"In a letter received from Puebla, dated the 24th of June, it is said that in Vera Cruz several councils of war have been held, with the object of debating the propriety of sending for volunteers to the United States, and that La Llave opposed the measure, and left the country for New-Orleans.

"We are convinced that the constitutional forces are sufficient to triumph over the rebels, because in its ranks are 'the people,' against whom the reaction is impotent. But the war would be much prolonged, if we only counted upon the natural resources of the country. Therefore we would not oppose the assistance of foreigners, which would assure us the speedy pacification of the Republic. The assistance we must obtain, even if we have formally to ask it of our neighbors, who are our natural allies against the enemies of liberty in Mexico. If, on the other hand, they generously offer us their hand to consolidate in this country the democratic institutions to which they owe their power and aggrandizement, we should receive and accept their assistance with gratitude; well understanding that we do not believe, as many others do, that the American Union has in view the subjugation of Mexico, and the imposition upon us of a shameful yoke, because this is neither its policy nor has it shown in all its acts any but the noble wish to realize on the Continent of Columbus the democratic idea to the end that humanity may reconquer its rights, and elevate itself to the height of its destiny."

If ideas like these should take root among the people, then we may live in hopes to see peace and prosperity in Mexico; while the development of the wealth of this—by nature—so highly favored country, would soon repay this unfortunate population for their sufferings during a civil war of nearly thirty-eight years' duration. The intervention of Americans is the only possible way to terminate this constant struggle of ambitious party leaders, and to save Mexico from a complete dismemberment, which neither Juarez, with all the church property in his possession, nor Miramon with dictatorial powers could prevent.

* * *

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

RESULT OF GENERAL-SUPERINTENDENT PILLSBURY'S RECENT PROCLAMATON.

Yesterday, for the first time, the order promulgated by the General Superintendent of Police for the better observance of the Sabbath, went into effect. On Saturday night, in compliance with his directions, the Police visited the porter-houses within their respective Precincts, and warned their proprietors against keeping open house on the Sunday. These cautionary calls were not entirely useless. Many establishments for the sale of liquors were *bona fide* inaccessible for the day. But, as regards the great majority, this was not true. Numerous houses, ignoring the order, continued their business as publicly as if Sunday were unknown to the calendar. Many others, in a spirit of ingenious compromise, kept their street doors firmly closed, but provided for ingress and egress by a convenient side entrance from the hall.

There was no manifestation of dread as to police interference. The majority of the liquor-dealers seemed to lie under a sense of absolute impunity. And not these alone. The restaurants, (where distilled beverages are as obtainable as in the merest bar-room,) the cigar stores, many of the clothing and jewelry stores, were opened as on week days, and seemed to enjoy an undiminished patronage. But, withal, in the observance of the Sabbath generally, there was a manifest improvement. Few drunken men were visible. A marked reduction in the gangs of loafers who were wont to infest the corners was noticeable. The Police had ostensibly but little to do, which was well, for if their services had been in demand it is questionable whether, from their extreme indisposition to show themselves, they would have been moderately efficient. Taking everything into consideration, it may be said that the day was comparatively a quiet one, and that there was a virtual recognition of the propriety of observing the Sunday as a day of peace and rest.

The Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your reply to my note, which appeared in your columns yesterday, (Aug. 11,) you say that the fourth mortgage bond-holders are not asked by your correspondent "to scale" their bonds. The proposition you advocate, contemplates the conversion of the whole amount of that mortgage, or rather of the bonds now issued under it, into stock, a proceeding which, you think, will facilitate the settlement among the various parties in interest. To this portion of your friend's plan, I beg leave again to enter my protest. I venture to say that it will not be acceptable to one in fifty of my fellow-sufferers.

My bonds have cost me every dollar they represent, and having some advantage of position over less fortunate creditors, I see no reason why I should be called upon to make a sacrifice for their benefit. Many of the unsecured bond-holders have purchased their bonds at 20 and under, and a very large amount of stock is held by those who purchased it at prices ranging from 5 to 10. It would be a capital arrangement, certainly, for these parties, if the fourth mortgages could be induced to take a step backwards, and, as stockholders, share with them whatever might be earned over the interest on the debt, which would then be $13,000,000. This would be a stretch of generosity on our part, quite unusual in the settlement of bankrupt concerns. Did you, in all your experience, ever know a secured creditor to forego his right, and place himself on a level with those who had no security? I question whether your memory will supply you with such a case.

You say in effect, that a small sacrifice on our part might be politic, in order to secure prompt payment of the interest, and ward off the inconvenience of a general scramble for the property which litigation would occasion. I do not see how the change you suggest would insure the punctual payment of the interest. The very reverse of this, it appears to me, would be more likely to happen; for, supposing the earnings to be equal to the interest on $17,500,000 only, it is plain that, as a mortgagee, I should receive *all* my interest; whereas, if the mortgages in question were converted into stock, I should receive but a small part, having to share with the owners of $12,000,000 of stock. This is too plain to need further remark.

Another disadvantage to us would be that, as in times past, future debts might be created, which would diminish the value of the stock. As mortgagees we hold a position that cannot be materially affected.

The bugbear of a general scramble and fight in the courts among the creditors has no terrors for me. The unsecured bondholders, if I am rightly informed, could offer no opposition to a foreclosure, as they are but ordinary creditors of the Company, having no lien whatever upon the property. The stockholders alone could contest it; but I suppose that even they must have some reasonable defence, which, in this case, I apprehend, is wanting. It would not, however, be their interest to oppose a foreclosure, since the law of 1853 confers such privileges upon stockholders in railways, individually as well as collectively, as might, in the event of an irreconcilable disagreement, render a foreclosure a positive advantage. I do not, therefore, expect any serious difficulty should the fourth mortgagees be obliged to resort to a foreclosure. Though it might take time, I do not see why the issue should be at all doubtful. As an offset to the inconveniences of waiting, they would have the chance of buying and retaining the road; and should they be so fortunate as to get it, their stock—say $4,000,000—would be intrinsically worth three times its nominal value. Supposing the earnings to be $5,500,000, dividends of 30 per cent. per annum could be easily paid. Thus:

Earnings	$5,500,000
Expenses 60 ₩ cent	3,300,000
Balance	$2,200,000
Interest on $13,000,000	910,000
30 ₩ cent. on stock	$1,290,000

Should the earnings rise to the figures of 1855 6 7—and no good reason can be given why they should not—this stock would be among the best in the country. With such a prospect before them, therefore, and with possibilities so brilliant, it is easy to see that it is vain to talk of settlements that propose any concessions on the part of the fourth class mortgagees. They have nothing to gain by any plan yet suggested, but a great deal to lose.

I would not be understood to entertain the hope that this splendid property may fall into our hands. Such an event, though highly advantageous to one class of creditors, would occasion a frightful loss upon thousands who can ill afford to lose any property; and for one, I do not desire to profit by so heavy a calamity.

The only feasible plan is, for all the unsecured creditors and the stockholders to stock their interests on such a basis as can be agreed upon. Your proposition, shorn of its fourth mortgage feature, is one that I should think would be likely to commend itself to the approval of all concerned. Under fair management, seven per cent. can be paid to the stockholders without difficulty; and after the revival of business, I have little doubt of the ability of the road to earn the interest on thirty, possibly on thirty-five million dollars. The last report ought to convince every man of common understanding, that the Erie Railway is very far from being the worthless concern that so many wiseacres suppose it to be. It is there shown that, in the worst year known to that or any other company, caused, as we all know, by greatly reduced traffic, and a suicidal competition, it has earned the interest on more than $21,000,000—after expending on the road and its equipment, the enormous sum of $760,000.

Now, if such results can be produced under circumstances so adverse, what may reasonably be expected when the traffic to and from the West rises to its normal condition, and when the state of the road will no longer call for such immense outlays? The elements of splendid success are not wanting to this great enterprise; judicious management, and exemption from financial embarrassment, will place it upon a permanent and prosperous foundation.

W.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Depôts, 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Inventors, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Apprentices, should have careful and complete examinations by a competent Phrenologist. Charts, with full written descriptions, given daily, by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—By mingling and invigorating the blood and fluids of the body, Holloway's Pills carry life and health to every part. Constipation, piles, afflictions of the lungs and kidneys, yield rapidly to their sanative properties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13.

$6,000	Illinois Int. 1860	97	100	Reading Rail'd...s60	43⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	82⅝	200	do...b60	43¾
25,000	do	82¾	200	do	43⅜
15,000	do...s30	82⅝	50	Mich Cen R...3d	41⅞
15,000	do...b15	82⅝	12	Cleve. & Tol. Rail'd	19
2,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do	19¾
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	38	100	do	19¾
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	100	50	do...s30	19¾
10	St. Nichlas Bank	96	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S...s30	21
10	Continental Bank	99½	100	do...b30	21½
25	Pacific M. S. Co	77	400	do...s30	21
100	do...b60	77	50	do	21½
220	do	76¾	100	do...b30	21½
50	do...s60	76	50	do...b10	21⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co...s60	79¾	200	Panama R...b30	115¾
150	N. Y. C. R. R...opg	70¾	100	do...c	115½
150	do...p & c	70¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R...s7	64⅝
200	do...s60	70	25	do	64⅜
50	do...b30	70⅝	100	do...s30	64⅜
150	do...s10	70¾	250	do...s10	64⅜
200	do...s30	70¾	650	do	64½
150	do	70⅞	100	do...s15	64¾
200	do...c	70⅝	300	Chic. & R. I. R...s15	62
500	do...b60	70⅞	10	do	62
100	do	70⅞	200	do...s30	62
650	do...b30	71	50	do...s60	61⅞
500	do...b60	71	200	do	62⅛
100	do...b30	70⅞	100	do...b60	62⅜
200	do...opg	70¾	450	do	62⅛
250	do...p.&c	70⅞	60	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	50
400	do...opg	71	32	Erie Railroad	5½
			200	do	5¾

MONDAY, Aug. 15—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was not so active as the previous fortnight in the Import entries, though the aggregate, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is still $5,589,908, against $4,856,140 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were again large, $1,561,888, against $1,046,882 same week last season, and about the same amount, say $1,505,389, went forward on Saturday in Gold and Silver, the whole shipment, except $90,290, going on the *Ocean Queen* for Southampton and Havre. The Export of Specie the same week last season was $440,728. The Sub-Treasury balance for the week varied but slightly, standing at present $5,347,389, against $5,340,990 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Gold from California on Friday were $1,863,000, and of Silver from New-Orleans $62,000. These movements, inward and outward, have an apparent difference in favor of the Bankers, of $420,000, but we find on inquiry that the averages of the week have run more decidedly in favor of the large Banks down town, say $800,000, on account of continued receipts from the interior by express, and the probability is that the Statement this afternoon will show about $21,000,000 against $20,083,877 last Monday. It is possible the up town returns may vary this result a few hundred thousand dollars. We also look for a further moderate reduction in Loans, bringing the line down to about $118,250,000 against $118,938,059 last Monday. The best feature of the movement is, that the market for Money during the week was one of the steadiest since the advance in the rates of interest, closing on Saturday with a report of decided ease from both the Discount and Stock Brokers. The former passed a line of November paper, say 3½ months to run, at 7 ₩ cent., and longer dates are quoted, for strictly prime indorsed bills, 7½@9 ₩ cent. There is nothing at Bank under 7 ₩ cent., even on short acceptances, and this practice seems to have contributed, as much as anything else, to the general accommodation of regular dealers. Demand loans on Stocks, on Saturday, were generally at 6 ₩ cent. The Exchanges with Europe are also steady for 60 day bills, and in the settlement of Banker's credits, on London, 110@110¼, and on Paris f.5.15 @f.5.13¾. A free supply of Mexican Silver and California Gold bars, and a slight rise reported from London in the value of American double eagles, created considerable competition among the exporters of Specie, in drawing sight exchanges, and the differences made for Saturday's mail were very narrow from 60 day bills, scarcely at the rate of 2½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum. During the week upon which we are now entering, the prospect is that we shall have very decided activity in all departments of business. Several valuable steamer cargoes arrived from Europe on Saturday afternoon, and two others will be due early in the week. The Dry Goods jobbing trade is on the increase, and reports of Railway traffic come in more favorably, even from the Northwest, accompanied by well authenticated rumors of a preliminary agreement for a general advance in the freight charges upon the Great Trunk lines, the Receiver of the Erie participating in the arrangement. It is also intimated that this gentleman is about to appoint Mr. Charles Minot to the General Superintendency of the road—a place which he resigned in 1854. Some further purchases of Gold Bars have been made for export, and another arrival of Mexican Silver from New-Orleans is announced by steamer *Granada*. To these indications we may add that the Stock Exchange at the close of last week gave out signs of an improved speculation in that department of business.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the Times a few days ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of

July, 1859, of	$155,147,000
Add two weeks in August	12,812,707
Total to date	$167,959,707
Against same time in 1858	89,925,573
Increase to date	$78,034,134

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reëxported, to 31st

July	$36,547,000
Add two weeks in August	2,755,124
Total to date	$39,302,124
Against same time 1858	38,744,427
Increase to date	$557,697

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 31st July	$43,250,000
Add two weeks in August	2,834,389
Total to date	$46,084,389
Against same time 1858	16,337,469
Increase to date	$29,746,920

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅛@101¾
N. Y. Central	69¾@69¼@71⅜
New-York and Erie	5@5¾
Reading	44@43@43¾
Rock Island	61⅞@60¾@62⅜
Michigan Southern	7¾@7¾
Michigan Southern preferred	20⅜@21⅝
Michigan Central	41@42
Toledo	20⅜@17@19⅞
Galena	63¾@63⅛@65
Illinois Central	64⅜@63⅝@64
Panama	114@115¾
Pacific Mail	73⅛@79@76
Missouris	82⅛@82⅝
Virginias	93¾@93
Tennessees	86⅝@87
Illinois Central Bonds	84@84⅝
Hudson River	31⅛3@0@30⅜
Harlem Preferred	34⅜@34
Delaware and Hudson	89@89⅜

The resulting movement of the week in the Stock Market is a pretty general advance in prices, although some of the intermediate dealings touched lower points than at the beginning. Several new and heavy buyers, on speculation, have appeared, since the three ₩ cent. dividend and the accompanying statement for the six months, for New-York Central, and the transactions in the Stock on Saturday—although only one session of the Board of Brokers was held—reached over 4,000 shares; the price closing on the Street, 71½ ₩ cent. ex dividend. This movement, which commenced on Friday, gave a new impulse to Galena and Rock Island, and also imparted life to most of the Share list. State Stocks were in steady demand through the week, and a good many small parcels of the leading Railway Bonds were taken at full prices. A new speculation in Pacific Mail carried the shares up to 79 ₩ cent., from which there was a reaction to 76 ₩ cent. The Street, as usual on such occasions, was filled with surmises as to the moving cause of the sudden rise, but none of these have taken a very authentic shape, while some of them are pronounced out of the bounds of probability. In another place we publish, from an old and responsible shareholder, a communication complaining, in the first place, of the renewal of the secret and questionable administration of the Company, which led to its great depreciation four or five years ago, and suggesting in the second place, the way in which all ruinous competition might be avoided. There is some improvement in the demand for United States Fives of 1874, but scarcely correspondent to the accumulated interest since the July coupon. Panama shares were better at the close, and the whole market finally left off firm.

We have received, and publish in another place, a second note from a Fourth Mortgage Bondholder, in the Erie Company, insisting upon the forfeit and full penalty of his bond. We submit that by his own figures and reasoning he unconsciously indorses the wisdom of the plan of consolidation which would place this claim first among $12,000,000 Consolidated Shares, without the slightest operation of the sealing process, in the new or reorganized Company. But, aside from the admission of future and almost certain profit, on a basis of $25,000,000 for the whole property, there stands the overshadowing, if not vital consideration of more nearly equalizing its capital and funded debt, to make either reliable as a source of steady and unfailing income. The fatal element in the old Company, it is now pretty evident, was a small superstructure of Share Capital to a superincumbent mass of Mortgage and Cancelable Debt. A repetition of this error forced upon the common Bond and Stockholders, already involved to the extent of twenty millions, by the later mortgages, would in the end work no real good to the latter, but defeat the means of raising by assessment or new subscription, through the former, the required capital to free the new organization, not only of the Receivership, but of all pecuniary embarrassments, at once, and to place it upon a paying footing *for all parties* from the start. We believe this important point is already fully appreciated by a portion of the Fourth Mortgagees, and the more it is discussed in its true light of conciliation and common sense, the more it will grow in favor. No real sacrifice is called for. No probable difference between the future half yearly interest or half yearly dividend upon $3,500,000, is not so important as the right start and right distribution of Capital and Debt, to secure a practical guaranty of steady income in either way.

But our correspondent will have his Bond. A scramble in law has no terrors for him. He intimates he would rather like it. It might be prolonged, but the Fourth Mortgagees would in the end get this splendid property at less than one-third its productive value! We congratulate him on his philosophy and very far-sighted calculation. We hope he is quite sure of his ground. That is more than others are. He says he paid a hundred cents in the dollars for his Bonds. And *that* is a great deal more than very many others have done. His legal mind, which grasps so readily the chance of seizing twelve millions for four ought in common prudence to look to the possibility of driving a wagon and team through the mortgage itself when the great scramble comes, as come, we hope with due deference to our correspondent, it never may. Perhaps there is no such possibility—no such opening. Still this mortgage, like most others of like nature and peculiar urgency, has its own history, which will need to be told if challenged before the Courts by antecedent creditors.

The *Vanderbilt's* advices, from England to August 3, are anticipated by the Cape Race telegraph, published last week. We find the following additional about American Railway Securities in the London *Times* of 3d:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., rd. 1875	77 to 80	86½
Do., 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	80 to 82	
Do., do., Freeland, red. 1860	86 to 88	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	35 to 33 dis.	
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ₩ cent., con. 1860	82 to 84	
Do., 1869	82 to 84	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82.	82 to 84	85
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ c. (sinking fund,) 1885	55 to 60	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., con. 1864	92 to 95	
Do. 7 ₩ ct. sink. fund 1876	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	68 to 70	
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₩ cent., 1883	55 to 60	
Do. sinking fund, 1875	20 to 25	
Do., Bonds, con., 1862	20 to 25	
Do., 1871	20 to 25	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₩ cent.	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₩ ct. sterl.	95 to 97	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40	
Phila. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₩ cent., 1860	80 to 85	
Do., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24	

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the month of July, 1859, were $80,000. For the same month last year, $77,285 84. Increase, $2,714 16.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8 are as follows:

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$9,110 07	$9,666 25
Passengers	9,489 51	7,708 88
Mails	1,250 00	1,125 00
Total	$19,849 58	$18,500 13

Coal Trade for Week and Season.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	37,408	963,861	35,143	1,036,389
Schuylkill Canal	41,209	606,699	37,395	706,408
Lehigh Valley Railroad	9,324	297,743	11,481	356,012
Lehigh Valley Canal	28,168	408,188	31,190	530,888
Scranton South	14,227	302,951	14,774	344,679
Scranton North	3,237	79,632	3,698	116,650
Penn. Coal Co	23,569	307,870	—	—
Delaware and Hud. Co.	11,765	153,090	20,306	279,936
Wyoming Canal, South	—	—	14,158	205,127
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	3,056	27,821
Shamokin Region	3,567	50,844	3,196	83,168
Total Anthracite	148,905	2,857,999	157,183	3,649,196
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,398	37,674	1,424	23,491
Short Mountain Co	1,652	21,199	1,798	29,642
Trevorton Coal	2,412	55,533	3,075	73,352
Broad Top	2,381	56,178	2,498	73,171
Cumberland Coal	—	—	19,415	347,320
Semi-Anthracite & Bit.	7,843	171,584	8,795	139,666
Add Anthracite	148,905	2,857,999	157,183	3,649,196
Total	156,748	3,029,583	165,978	3,848,862

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATING notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New-York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount. D. B. HALSTEAD.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, and steady; sales 1,300 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for State; $4 75@$5 for extra Western; $5 25@$5 50 for double extras. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales of red Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, in small lots, at $1; white do., $1 10. CORN dull and heavy, and 2c. lower; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 66c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY lower; sales 100 bbls., at 23 4-5c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 1,900 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower, with a steady demand for the home, interior, and Canadian trade. WHEAT dull; demand confined to the immediate wants of millers; sales 3,200 bushels choice Milwaukee Club at 75c. CORN easier; sales 2,000 bushels Illinois on private terms. OATS scarce; sales 6,500 bushels Western at 31½c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR—Buyers insist on lower figures; sales of no importance; the market closes weak, but unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of red at $1@$1 03, and white at $1 10@$1 12. CORN steady at 80c.@85c. WHISKY firm at 22½c. BACON firm; shoulders 7c.; hams 8¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales; middling at 11¾c., and new do. 12½c. FLOUR dull; sales at $4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR tends downward. WHEAT has declined 5c.; Red, $1 28@$1 30. CORN active; Yellow, 78c. OATS steady. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $15; Bacon firm; Hams, 11c.@12c.; Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c. WHISKY, 27c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull, and Howard-street offered at 25c. decline. WHEAT dull; sales of 18,000 bushels—White at $1 20@$1 35; Red, $1 20. CORN dull, and 2c. lower; White and Yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS are steady; Mess Pork, $15 25; Bacon Sides, 9¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 90⅛; Reading Railroad, 21⅞; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad 38½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Teutonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Southa'n.
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow.
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—H. Zebriskie, M. J. Jonnis, R. P. Scott, Mr. Decker and lady, Lieut. Mendenhall and lady, Lieut. Loder and lady, Mr. Worth, Jas. Bigler, A. W. Morton, John Tyler, P. J. Weaver and servant, G. P. Wright and lady, Miss E. A. Wheatley, Mrs. M. L. Wheatley, J. H. Wheatley and lady, D. Ofey and lady, Mrs. Rosenfels, Miss Rosenfels, Mrs. S. Pyatt, A. F. Harvey, W. Dewitt, G. Dewitt, Chas. Foster, Mrs. Glenn, H. Turner, W. Peat, J. Sterns, J. Brooks, W. F. Fitch, W. J. Worsham, H. C. Dawson, Miss Lee, Dr. R. W. Jones, Thomas Crump, T. Johnson, E. Sedgley, J. E. Lever, Mrs. Lanier, M. W. Mendle, Miss M. White, 54 U. S. soldiers, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—C. L. Edwards and lady, J. Kleheimer, L. S. Hoyt, P. Otis, Dr. W. D. Lyle, T. H. Buck, A. A. Solomons, Mrs. Smith and child, J. W. Gannett, A. Hoffman, G. C. Summey, L. Bafter, J. M. Brawley, H. Halter, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Roussell, T. D. Dotterer and lady, Geo. Curtis, W. E. Seymour, H. B. Cross, G. Rodgers, J. W. Benson, E. L. Sigur, William Allen, R. Beltran, Chas. Bader, M. M. Johnson, J. J. Mitchell, A. P. Moodie, D. P. Thomas, N. T. Myer, J. 1. Hampson, Mrs. E. E. Jervis, Miss C. J. J. Cooper, and 7 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton—Mrs H. A. King, child and nurse, Col. James Allen, lady and son, the Hon. J. Sherman and lady, A. A. Peebles, Miss Moon, James Grogan, Miss Mary Grogan, William Alling, M. C. de Hell, Secretary de Legation de France, Jules Cammille, M. Corteaux, A. Ulmo and lady, Miss Clara Ulmo, Miss Josephine Ulmo, Miss Cecelia Ulmo, Marshall Ulmo, Andrew Ulmo, T. J. Bryan, Capt. D. C. Cottrell, W. W. Wright, P. J. Boell, Dr. Binsse and lady, daughter and 2 sons, Seymour B. Avery, Miss C. Dequesney, Miss S. Dequesney, Adolphus Dequesney, 2 brothers and servant, Mrs. A. Scotland, Mrs. W. M. Fellows and daughters, J. B. Walsh, lady and 2 daughters, Ida Lorie, H. Jacquart and lady, Mrs. S. Jacquart, Miss Jacquart, P. Charpentier, W. C. Althoff and lady, 2 children and servant, W. King, G. Abrahams, Mrs. A. Solomon, Marcus Solomon, S. J. Ahern, J. Ferrera, A. M. Hsrras, L. Pignolet, J. G. Hera, M. Hera, W. Whitredge, R. C. Hutchings, H. J. Gildermeister, C. C. Harris, H. Jurney, F. Larner, J. F. Robinson, C. L. Bonnemer, Mrs. Mary Le Fevre, E. Ceundet, Xavia Rudg, Henrich Fried, Fredricha Mathews, Louisa Mathews, Caroline Henshmann, Miss B. Sohn, Ernest Sohn, Cammille Sohn, Miss E. Dippheim, Miss Eloise Kohler, Augustine Boudoin, Sarah Cahn, Louis Cahn, Louis Cahn, Miss P. Claude, Miss A. Vandelheim, H. Birt, J. Butler, P. Aquero, Mrs. S. Aquero, Mario Aquero, Miss Alice C. Dawson, Thos. Iles, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Sarah Friar, E. Goldsmith, B. Jenkins, E. Meching, T. Meching, J. Breckendorfer, P. Dusster, N. Parris, E. Hosterlander, D. M. Shipman, J. Jeannet, Edward Parreau, Mrs. D. Jeannerett and 2 children, Mrs. E. William, A. Kling, W. Hafner, Ezra Ballatte, [illegible], C. Welsch, P. Baurier, A. Delafon, [illegible] Block, Miss Helen Block, L. Struve, [illegible], M. Wetterhind, Miss Mary Hesse, [illegible] nada, S. Heife, J. Derbes, A. Bernard, [illegible], Francis Sterling, Bertha Roman, [illegible] mour Roman, Mathew Kauswitz, [illegible], Pellitier, H. Frank, A. Paul, J. [illegible], Geraard, S. Choen, Charlotte [illegible], Gerard, Philomen La Rue, Olief Rosencourt and 4 children, Miss Louise Paul, Mary Pritchett and 2 children, Francisca Rosenthal, Mrs. Mary Whitehouse and 3 children, T. Sebelie, C. Emeriee, J. [illegible], P. Heintz, F. Zimmermann, J. Friedrich, Catharine Hedrich, Anna Baldorf, Caroline Weber, Mrs. Dedrich, Auguste Dedrich, S. Geiser, C. Schwartz, [illegible], Rosenfeldt, Julia Wendell, Leopold Wendell, J. Wahl, F. Schwenleber, David Klein, E. Russell—Total, 93.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—J. Lyons, W. H. Scott, A. K. [illegible], Shanks, E. Simons, Dr. W. E. Ward, [illegible], W. Fanant, Miss Minnis, G. W. [illegible], F. B. Moubray, Mrs. E. C. Ormsby, Mrs. Tillson, Mrs. Mull, L. L. Hudgings, W. Hudgins, [illegible], Brickhouse and lady, A. [illegible], Whitehouse, G. W. Tucker, W. Hudson, [illegible], J. J. Parkinson, J. Greenhorn, [illegible], Wm. Reed, F. Duffy, J. Neal and two children, Mrs. Burridge and two children, Lt. [illegible], E. McCulloch, E. Talley and lady, T. Sheppard, Rev. W. Bartholomew, Mrs. J. Johnson, A. Campbell and lady, T. Hyslop, B. W. Wilson, Miss Lyons.

In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool—J. L. Cowan, Miss Phillips, Mr. Gunn, Mrs. Gunn and 3 children, Miss Wilson, G. Baudam, J. Ryan and lady, Mrs. Meagher, Miss Emily Oldham, J. Kelly, Margaret Neill, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Taylor, E. Lockhart, J. Huey, John Rogers, the Rev. B. McFeeley, John Pulleson, Mr. Jaffe, Charles Burns, and 301 in the steerage.

In steamship Granada, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss Watson, Juan Sans, Adolphus Meyer, E. B. Herrick, R. Green, Maj. McIntyre, W. Godefroy, E. Sedden, B. B. Hotchkiss, James Seymour, H. Marks, G. Gloss and wife, J. Ocherson, J. B. Pierce, and 43 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon rises.... 7 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 33 | Gov. Island. 9 21 | Hell Gate.... 10 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Seabury, Havre, D. Torrance; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamers Parkersburg, Powell, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; George's Creek, Geer, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; F. Cadwalader, Cundiff, Baltimore; Albatross, Jones, Providence.

Ships Panama, Hensen, Galveston, [illegible]; Magnolia, Sebart, Schediac, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Thos. W. Sears, Drew, Melbourne, J. H. Williams; Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Juliet Trundy, Pillsbury, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Barks Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas, [illegible], Phelps & Co.; Riga Packet, (Russ.,) Hoffman, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; Nord America, (Brem.,) Fridrichs, Antwerp—Stanton & Ruger; Golden Rule, Whitebury, Aspinwall; Adjuster, Richmond, Havana, Funch & Meincke; John Bunyan, (Br.,) Gibb, Quebec, P. I. McLeod, Jr.; Mary Coe, Avery, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.

Brigs Belle, Wells, Buenos Ayres, Yates & Porterfield; B. Bradbury, Yates, Bavana, Brett, Son & Co.; Comet, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Teazer, Wright, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; D. Molony, [illegible] man, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; Wenonah, Dow, Lanzarote and St. Mary's, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Napoleon, Lermond, Newbern, J. S. Davis; E. Cowells, Briggs, Plymouth, master; Lucy Ames, Harding, Bath, McCrea & Stevenson; B. Martin, Sleight, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Martha, Weeks, Beaufort, J. S. Davis; Nanette, (Dan.,) Jansen, Port au Prince, J. Biaz; Lady Scott, (Br.,) Johnson, Windsor, N. S.; (Br.,) Davidson, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Georgiana, (Br.,) Bradford, Stephen, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; J. Allen, Squires, Lavacca; Ann E. Susan, Stephens, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Araac Venus, Davies; J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; B. P. Stoney, Bergman, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; C. Colgate, Cooper, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; S. Gilman, Cornell, Boston, master; Sarah, Dermit, Washington, Dibble & Bunce; Statesman, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge.

Sloops Cabot, Appleby, Dighton, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre and Southampton Aug. 4, 1 A. M., with mdse. and 108 passengers to D. Torrance. Arrived at her dock at 8 P. M. Aug. 4, at 4 A. M. 60 miles off the Needles, passed steamship Argo and Weser. Strong head winds prevailed throughout the passage.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br., screw,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 301 steerage passengers to J. G. Dale. 14th inst., lat. 43 03, lon. 63 23, passed ship Emily Augusta, bd. W.

Steamer George's Creek, Geer, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Wm. Singer, (of Thomaston,) Farley, Leghorn June 15, with marble, rags, &c., to H. Pastacaldi. June 29, off Cape de Gatte, signalized ship [illegible]. July 1, passed Gibraltar. July [illegible], spoke ship Lucinda, of Bath, 24 ds. from [illegible]. July 10, passed ship St. Mary's. July 16, lat. 36, lon. 50, signalized bark Swallow, stg. [illegible]. July 19, lat. 40 30, lon. 50 10, experienced a very heavy gale from S. W., split sails, &c. July 24, lat. [illegible], signalized ship Graham's Polley, hence for [illegible]. lat. 43 40, lon. 58 05, signalized ship Rockaway, bd. W. 6th inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 67 20, signalized a bark showing a private signal, two corners red and two corners white, with a white diamond in the centre and letter W in it. Aug. 8, lat. 40 38, lon. 67 30, took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2—had spoken a few hours previous ship Oraville, from Leghorn for Philadelphia. The W. S. for the last three weeks had light winds.

Ship Eichmann, (Pruss.,) Domausky, Shields 59 ds., with mdse. to S. Flurick.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Windhorst, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 207 passengers to C. Luling.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Liverpool June 16, with salt to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. June 26, lat. 48 30, lon. 17 30, spoke brig Gov. Brown, stg. E. July 2, lat. 50 25, lon. 25, passed a ship showing Wakeman & Co.'s Galveston signal. July 4, lat. 46 30, lon. 28 30, spoke whale ship Japan's boats, fast to a large sperm whale spouting thick blood; they reported 5 weeks out, 150 bbls. sperm. Aug. 1, lat. 41 50, lon. 59 20, passed ship [illegible], from Glasgow, stg. [illegible].

Schr. Empire, (Br.,) Ross, Hillsborough, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Amanda, Church, Jonesport 7 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. J. D. King, Wooster, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Hunt, Lubec 7 ds., with lath, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Robert Haley, Mitchell, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Minx, (Br.,) Jenkins, Malaga 63 ds., and Gibraltar 54 ds., with lead, fruit, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Freeman, Smyrna May 27, passed Gibraltar June 29, with figs, opium and wine to order.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, Perry, Bangor 13 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Martin, Goldthwait, Saco 5 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Arcturus, Newcomb, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Susan, Baker, Saco 6 ds., heading to master.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Addison 13 ds., lath to master.

Schr. Banner, Tufts, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Empress, Everett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. St. Lucas, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; sunset, N. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 14.

Steamship Granada, New-Orleans Aug. 4, Key West 8th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Aug. 10, 7 A. M., off Carysfort light, exchanged signals with steamship [illegible], hence; [illegible], changed signals with a Charleston steamer, bd. S.; [illegible], 4:40 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Catawba.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Maria C. Day, Chase, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase—[illegible]. 8th inst., lat. 43, lon. 65, saw a vessel's bowsprit with part of jibboom attached; it was apparently from a new vessel of about 600 tons.

Brig Saml. Churchman, Ankers, Buenos Ayres June 22, and Montevideo 26th, hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Anthem, (of Mystic,) [illegible], Pensacola 19 ds., with lumber to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr Sarah McDonald, Kelley, Albany, with mdse. for New-London.

Schr. A. & E. Baker, Ireland, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Allen, Key West 8 ds., with cotton to Benner & Deake.

Schr. Perine, Cole, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Parshall, Cole, Harwich 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Georgians, Seavy, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Spencer, Fall River, in ballast.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—During the day, from E. N. E to S.

Sailed.

Steamships Ocean Queen, for Southampton and Havre; Kangaroo, for Liverpool; Nashville, for Charleston; Florida and Parkersburg, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Richmond, &c.

On Sunday—Bark Adjuster, for Havana. Brigs Bion Bradbury, for do.; A. Milliken, for [illegible].

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 14 sundown—A British bark off the Highlands, in tow of the Jacob Bell, bound in. Also, a brig passing the Highlands, bound in. Wind S., light; weather clear.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13—Arr. ships May Queen, fm. Boston; Celestial, from New-York; John Truck, from Philadelphia; barks Meaco, from Rio Janeiro; Ekverley, from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 13, arr. ship Expounder, Foster, Calcutta.

PROVIDANCE, Aug. 13—Arr. brig Jno. R. Dow, Elwell, Grand Turk 1st inst.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's line of Savannah steamers, was on Saturday morning hauled round to Pollion's Dock, East River, for repairs. She will get seven new beams in the lower deck, and five in the upper deck forward. Also a portion of her hurricane-deck, hanging and lodging knees, &c. The remainder of the frame of the ship is uninjured by the late fire.

The hull of the ship Nantucket, previously reported ashore on Naphawanna, was sold on Saturday to W. C. Church, a resident of the Island, for $500. The whole of her cargo, spars and rigging have been landed at Nantucket.

The Portuguese brig Argo da Guarda, Capt. Pugo, from Gibraltar, arrived yesterday, bound for this port directly.

The clipper ship Zephyr, 1,178 tons register, is now on the Great Balance Dock, for repairs. She will be newly recaulked and newly coppered.

BOSTON, Aug. 13—The bark Prescott, of Boston, which cut away her masts in a gale May 21, received so much injury from being strained that she was condemned June 29, sold, with her appurtenances, for [illegible]. The P. was built at Quincy, in 1847, 299 tons register, rated A 2, and was owned by G. H. [illegible], of Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide—bark, bd. S., was passed July 17, lat. 8 10 S., lon. 34 14 W.

John Adams—whaling-schr., of Boston, on a cruise, 80 ds. out, July 14, lat. 36, lon. 41 40.